Britania Triumphalis;

A BRIEF

HISTORY

OF THE

WARRES

AND OTHER

STATE-AFFAIRS

OF

Great Britain.

From the Death of the late KING, to the Dissolution of the last Parliament.

Vide quam repentè tempus res mutat humanas,

Tempora mutantur, nos & mutamur in illis.

LONDON, April 28:

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BRITISH MUSEUM

TO THE READER.

Courteous READER,

I Here preſent unto thy view a rude and imperfect draught of thoſe notable Occurrences, ſtrange Revolutions, various Contingencies, and wonderfull Tranſmigra-

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tions that have happened in this little corner of the Earth for these five years last past; which although peradventure they may be imbased by the course and mean allay of this impolisht dresse; yet in this as in all other Histories, you may finde some things which may aut prodesse, aut delectare, *either profit or delight thee: One wisely and truly calls History* the faithfull preserver of things past, and

and the certain prophet of things to come. *First here is related the Fall of one of the Mightiest Monarchs in* Europe, *and in Him of Monarchy it self, with the severall designes and transactions that were set on foot for the instating of his Sonne in the Throne, and the fruitlesse events thereof. The Conquest of* Scotland. *The Reducing of* Ireland. *The Revolt of the* Carybe Islands, *and*

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and the Reducing thereof; and of the Islands of Scilly, Jersey *and* Man. *The Breach between* England *and the* United Provinces, *and all the memorable Sea-fights that ensued thereupon. The Dissolution of the (commonly called) everlasting Parliament. The Calling another Assembly or Parliament, with the manner and cause of the dissolution thereof. The Lord Generall made Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of* England, *&c. the Solemnities used therein, his Reception and Entertainment in the City of* London; *Other things of lesse moment are interwoven and promiscuously mingled up and down the Book, as the nature thereof requireth; all which as to matter and form, I leave to thy impartiall judgement, there to be arraign'd and condemn'd according to the*

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the nature of the offence; and withall I requeſt thee, that with patience thou wilt paſſe by ſuch faults as have eſcaped the Preſſe, whether verball, ſyllabicall or literall, and ſo farewell.

A Compendious NARRATIVE of the moſt Important Affairs of *Great Britain*, from the Death of the late KING to the Diſſolution of the laſt PARLIAMENT.

AS to the externall Cauſes of the many evils and miſeries wherewith this Nation has been afflicted for theſe few years paſt, much might be ſaid, but the chief I have reduc'd to the following Heads.

The firſt and generall Cauſe was the Sinnes of the People, who (taking a ſurfet of eaſe, plenty and pleaſure) and growing wanton thereby, gaz'd after novelty (that 1.

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magneticall attraction of the Plebeian rout) and as discontented with their present condition, sought felicity in things they wanted, and were still unsatisfied even in the accomplishment thereof: whence is occasioned the hatred of tranquillity, the desire of motion, the loathing of present things, and seeking after future.

Malv. Rom.

2. Another principall Cause was the lamentable corruptions of the Court, not inferior in vice to the most infamous Court in Europe, not excelling in any thing that might be called virtuous, but inur'd themselves to a soft and luxurious life, abounding in all manner of voluptuous and effeminate pleasures, rejecting the more noble dictates of nature and grace, not atchieving any one enterprise, that might render them either feared abroad or loved at home: but still wanting fuell for the fire of their prodigality,

prodigality, daily invented some new and indirect courses and wayes to torment the people; whose jealousies and fears encreasing with their grievances, brought forth a most bloudy intestine warre, which ended not but in the subversion of Church and State, as then established, *viz.* Episcopacy and Monarchy, the Head of both being cut off and the Bodies discomfited. And though the King was judged to be the Patron of those many innovations and miscarriages that befell the Church and Commonwealth, yet I am fully perswaded they proceeded not from the depravedness of his will, but the flexibility of his nature, overwhelm'd by his pernicious Councell, by which he seem'd of a lesser magnitude then otherwise he would have done; yet was he not the worst although the most unfortunate of Princes: and in him ended Monarchy, but

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not the miſeries of theſe Nations: for after ſome years civil (and yet unnaturall) warre betwixt King and Parliament, they at length terminated in the vanquiſhing of his Armies, the ſurpriſall, captivity and death of his Perſon, upon a ſcaffold before his Palace of White-Hall, *Jan.* 30th 1648.

3. The third and laſt Cauſe which I ſhall mention (though not the leaſt, was the Pride, Avarice, Ambition and ſlothfulneſſe of the Clergy, who not only ſtarv'd their flocks by withholding the ſpirituall food of their ſouls, but alſo tormented their bodies, by exhauſting and ſucking their bodily ſubſtance, inſomuch that the Nation groaned under the burden of their abominable corruptions, who ſhould have been the examples and leading-cards of piety and ſanctity: yet did the popular fury contribute more to the confuſion of their Hierarchy, then

then all their Crimes put together; nor were they cry'd down with more heat, then afterwards cry'd up, verifying that of the Poet,

Quid populi tibi voce places? ſæpe optima cæcus, — *Mori Epigr.*
Dat vitio, & temerè deteriora probat.

Having now hinted out unto you the Cauſes of our Warres and the diſtractions that follow'd (the beginning, progreſſe and concluſion thereof, to the beheading of the King, being accurately and briefly deſcribed by another hand) I ſhall proceed to that which remains. — *May's Brev.*

No ſooner was this mighty Prince bereaved of his life and dignity in ſuch ſort as is before related, but Monarchy (the darling of the multitude) was voted chargeable, unneceſſary and uſeleſſe, and the Government was reſolv'd into that of a Commonwealth.

Yet this mutation happened not

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for want of ſuch as by a lineall deſcent, and according to the uſage of this Nation, might pretend a Title to the Crown: for there was a plentifull iſſue of the late King (both Male and Female) then ſurviving, but from ſome other politicall reaſons beſt known to the then ſwaying Powers, the which added and miniſtred hopes equall to the diſcontents of the people.

Now *Charles* (though eldeſt Sonne of the late King) inherited little ſave the misfortunes of his Father, and what elſe he could chaulk out with his Sword; yet his greateſt hopes and expectations were from *Ireland* where the ſeverall factions united, proclaim'd him King, and bent their whole ſtrength againſt the Intereſt of the Commonwealth of *England*; and in ſhort ſpace became ſo formidable, and prevail'd ſo much, that they poſſeſt all the ſtrong holds of that Country

Country (*Dublin* and *Londonderry* excepted) both which were ſtraitly beſieg'd, the former by an Army of 22000. men under the Marq. of *Ormond*, the latter by a party of the *Iriſh* Rebels: he had likewiſe adjoyning to the territories of *England*, the Iſlands of *Scilly*, *Jerſey* and *Man*, which yet advantag'd him no more then by nouriſhing a few ſmall Picaroons to infeſt the narrow ſeas.

But his affairs in *Ireland* were no ſooner at this height, but they begun as ſuddenly to decline; for there being about 5000. Horſe and Foot ſately landed at *Dublin* (as the forlorne of a greater body) they were join'd with what other Forces they could then make, all which made not above 9000. at the utmoſt, and commanded by the valiant and never to be forgotten Coll. *Mich. Jones*, ſallied forth, and not only rais'd the ſiege, but roured

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the whole Army of the Marq. of *Ormond*, himſelf hardly eſcaping, about 2000. were ſlain in the place and in the purſuit, ſome thouſands were taken Priſoners, as likewiſe all their Ordinance, Ammunition, Carriages, Proviſion, with great ſtore of rich Booty. To adde to their declining ſtate, and help forward the deſtruction of theſe grand confæderates, who were thus defeated in the midſt of their mighty Attempts and huge imaginations,

Generall *Cromwall* landed in *Ireland* *Aug.* 1649

Oliver Cromwell Lord Deputy of *Ireland* landed at *Dublin* with a powerfull Army (about the midſt of *Aug.* 1649.) well accommodated for the accompliſhment of that enterpriſe ſo happily begun. And firſt he laid ſiege to *Drogheda*, and in ſmall time (though with ſome difficulty and loſſe) took it by ſtorm; and that he might chaſtiſe their obſtinacy, and ſtrike terror into other Garriſons, put to the ſword

ſword all that were found in Armes, which were about 3000. preſently after which there fell into his hands many other Garriſons, ſome by force, others by ſurrender, *viz.*, *Trim*, *Dundalke*, the *Nurs[illegible]xford*, *Roſſe*, *Bandonbridge*, *Kinſale*, *Paſſage-fort*, with many more too tedious to relate. In other parts of *Ireland*, ſeverall Garriſons of the Enemy were taken, and many conſiderable Parties were routed by others of the Parliament's Captains, *viz.* the Lord *Broghill*, Sr *Charles Coot*, Coll. *Venables*, Coll. *Jones* and others; and though this People have been ſtill on the loſing hand, yet have they held out in Boggs and faſtneſſes even to this day; whereby we ſee, that the vanquiſhing this Nation, was not ſo feaſible as in the dayes of *Henry* the ſecond, who made it but a winters work to reduce and ſubject the people thereof: A thing ſcarce credible (ſayes our

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Dan. Chro. our Author) that a Country ſo populous, a Nation of that diſpoſition, ſhould not lift up a hand to defend it ſelf! But it ſeems (ſaith he) they were wholly unacquainted with ſuch ſtrange kind of fights, or ſuch weapons; inſomuch that the terror thereof laid them proſtrate to the overrunner; but though the winning of that Nation was accompliſht with ſo much eaſe, yet in the keeping thereof was more difficulty and coſt. In ſhort, The Affairs of the Catholick and other their confederate party moulder'd and declin'd more and more, to the great grief and diſheartning of the Royall Party.

Virginia and the *Carybe* Iſlands revolt.

Much about this time hapned a generall defection of the Engliſh Plantations from their obedience to the Parliament, *viz. Virginia* and the *Carybe* Iſlands: Where, in the ardency of Popular fury, Liturgy and Monarchy were cry'd up, and

and the Nonconformiſts were ſome ſtigmatiz'd, ſome fin'd, and ſome baniſh'd; which courſes procur'd them no ſmall trouble and loſſe, in the decay of their Trade and loſſe of their Ships, all Nations being prohibited from trading or traffiquing with them upon pain of forfeiture: All which were in a few moneths reduc'd by a Fleet of Ships from *England*, under S^r *George Ayſcue*, not being able to ſubſiſt for any conſiderable ſpace of time without Trade.

Are reduc'd.

The Engliſh coaſts were likewiſe miſerably infeſted with Pyrates from *Scilly*, *Jerſey*, *Ireland* and *France*; but the very Prince of Pyrates and Plunderers, was one commonly known by the Name of Prince *Rupert*, who with the remnant of that Fleet, that (not long before) had revolted from the Commonwealth of *England*, being about nine tall and warlike Ships, committed

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committed many ſpoyles and depræ-dations, not only upon the Engliſh coaſts, but in other places likewiſe, whereby the Merchants incurred no ſmall loſſe.

Now for encouraging of Trade and reducing of Pyrates, a ſtout and luſty Fleet of Ships well rig'd and man'd were ſet forth, which (with Gods bleſſing) ſcour'd the channel and blockt up Prince *Rupert* in the Harbour of *Kingſale*, which with the Town being taken by the Lord Gen. *Cromwell*, they were forc't thence to make all the ſaile they could away (leaving about 3 Ships behind) and at length arriv'd at *Lizbon*, the Imperiall City of the King of *Portugall*, and crav'd his protection, which was not deny'd them, the which caus'd much trouble, loſſe and detriment to that King; and was the only cauſe of that unhappy difference that fell out between him and this Commonwealth

monwealth as hereafter will appear.

Other Deſigns were ſet on foot by the Royall party, for the obtaining their ends.

The firſt was the Commiſſionating of *James Graham* Earl of *Montroſe*, for the raiſing what Forces he could in *Holland* and other parts to invade *Scotland*.

The ſecond was the procuring a Treaty between the *Scots* and their King, whereby they might by force or fraud work him into an abſolute Soveraignty over that Nation, making good that known diſtich,

If the Lyons skin will not prevaile,
They'l piece it with the Foxes taile.

To give more life to theſe undertakings, Ambaſſadors were diſpatcht to *Spain*, *Italy*, *Denmarke*, *Sweden*, *Ruſſia*, *Turky*, &c. in the Name of *Charles* the Second, King of *Great Britaine*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender

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Defender of the Faith, which Title (with much confidence) he assumed to himself, yet obtain'd neither Men nor Monies worth noting from any of them, but excuses, pleas and complements in abundance; for alas they had rather he should not be at all, then be too great: they that have equall dignity of birth, had rather have no equall then any superior.

Montrose enters *Scotland,*

Montrose (according to his Masters Instructions, having got together some inconsiderable supplies of Men and Monies) at length lands in the North of *Scotland,* where he had not long been, ere he

is routed, taken prisoner and executed.

was assailed and routed by a party from the Kirk, and his Person brought prisoner in most disgracefull manner to the Castle of *Edinburgh,* where to fill up the measure of their malice, they hang'd him ten yards from the ground, an act so barbarous and inhumane, as admits

mits of no comparison: thus liv'd and thus dy'd the Mirrour of Manhood and Map of Misery, who for many years together had been a thorne in the side of the Kirk; witnesse the severall defeats he gave them, and who from small beginnings accomplisht vast enterprises, whose hard fate it was at last to fall into their bloudy hands, *Sic transit gloria mundi.* One would have thought this one act of theirs had been of force enough to prevent all future overtures between the *Scots* and their declared King: Yet as if he had throughly learnt that lesson, *Qui nescit dissimulare nescit regnare,* he took little notice thereof.

Next *Montrose* was executed Sir *John Urrey,* Coll. *Spotswood,* and others that were the chief actors in that undertaking, by which meanes they were rid of a dangerous enemy.

All

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On all this the Engliſh (like cautelous ſtatiſts) had a watchful eye, and on every of thoſe actings, whether open or ſecret, that might have any reflection upon them or their affairs: and to the end they might the better found the contrivances of their adverſaries, they endeavour to ſtrengthen themſelves by forreign Alliance; and accordingly they ſent Dr *Doriſlaus* a wiſe and knowing man as publike Agent, into the United Provinces, whereby to keep a right underſtanding and fair correſpondency between the two Republikes: where he had not long been ere he was ſlain by ſix aſſaſſinates that broke into his lodgings at the *Hague* in a diſguiſed habit, by which meanes they eſcaped unpuniſhed, notwithſtanding the many endeavours (at leaſt pretendedly uſed) for their apprehenſion. The authors of this Tragedy were afterwards known to be Engliſh

Dr *Doriſlaus* murther at the *Hague.*

liſh Cavaliers, diſcontented at their declining ſtate, and loſſe of their old Maſter: one whereof was Col. *Spotſwood* aforementioned, who at his death confeſt he was an actor therein. Thus ſtood the Engliſh affairs in reference to their enemies abroad, while they were in ſomewhat worſe plight at home: for amidſt the ſeverall factions that ſprung up during theſe late warres, none was more deſperate then that commonly known by the name of Levellers, who at once ſo wrought with the Souldiery, that a conſiderable party of Horſe withdrew themſelves from the Army, and gathered together ſuch others of their party as they could conveniently, thinking thereby to force their Lords and Maſters to ſuch things as their immature and unbridled apprehenſions had dictated to them: But by the care and induſtry of Gen. *Fairfax*, they were

The Levellers mutiny.

are ſuppreſt,

C defeated

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defeated at a place called *Burford* in *Oxfordſhire*, and of thoſe that were taken, ſome were made exemplary, others were caſhiered the Army, and the reſt upon their ſubmiſſion were taken into favour.

Lilburne tri'd at *Guild-hall*

Not long after was brought to tryall at the *Guildhall London*, the grand Champion, the chiefeſt and only Patriot of the faction aforeſaid, *viz. John Lilburne*, a man of a reſtleſſe and yet invincible ſpirit, that could never be deter'd with threats or won with favours, by a ſpeciall Commiſſion of *Oyer* and *Terminer*; where was preſent moſt of the Judges and Juſtices of the ſeverall Courts at *Weſtminſter*, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and ſeverall Aldermen of *London*, with others of eminent quality. The Indictment with many crimes of a treaſonable nature, as being the Author of ſuch and ſuch Books mentioned therein; which Books were fraught with the

the moſt ſhamefull revilings, ſcurrilous invectives, and malicious outcries againſt the Governours and Government of the Nation, that the heart of man could invent, calling them Tyrants, Traytors, Conquering Uſurpers, and what not. Now though nothing was more generally beleeved, then that the Books aforeſaid were of his own penning and publiſhing, yet at his tryall he made ſuch an excellent, ſubtle and ſingular defence, that the Jury brought him in Not guilty, whereupon he had his releaſe. is clear'd and releaſed.

By this time the ſeverall tranſactions that were between the *Scots* and their King, had brought forth a Treaty at *Breda* in the *Netherlands*, a Town of ſpeciall note belonging to the Prince of *Orange*, at whoſe coſt and charges it was both continued and concluded: Now that part of the Agreement that had the The treaty between the *Scots* and their *King* concluded

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moſt eſpeciall influence on us, was, that they ſhould endeavour to the utmoſt of their power, to reinſtate him in his Fathers Throne, inveſt him in his Power and Greatneſſe, and eſtabliſh him in his juſt Rights and Dignities: where we ſhall at preſent leave him, to ſee how the Affairs of his Adverſaries the Engliſh ſucceeded.

The differences that lately broke out between the King of *Portugall* and this Nation, were now widened by acts of open hoſtility; for when the Engliſh perceiv'd, that neither intreaties nor threats would make him force Prince *Rupert* out of his Harbour, and that the often applications and negotiations of the Engliſh Agent M. *Charles Vane*, in order thereunto, could availe nothing, but on the contrary prepar'd what Ships of warre he had to joyn with *Rupert*, and ſo to chaſe the Engliſh from his Coaſts, they ſeiz'd many

many of his Ships richly laden both inward and outward bound: but the King doubting his ſtrength, deſiſted from falling upon the Engliſh Fleet, and fell to ſeize the eſtates, and ſecure the perſons of the Merchants and Factors reſiding in *Liſbon* and other places under his Juriſdiction.

About this time likewiſe the Engliſh ſent an Agent to the King of *Spain*, viz. M. *Anth. Aſhcam*, a moſt learned and excellently well accompliſht Gentleman, who on the 5th of *June* 1650. landed at *Santa Maria*, where (hearing of many threats againſt his perſon) he procur'd a Guard that conducted him to *Madrid*, where is kept the Court of the King of *Spain*: The firſt night it was his hard fortune to lie at an Inne; the next day while with his Interpreter Signior *Riba* he ſate at dinner, ſix divels in the ſhapes of men, knockt at the door,

M. *Aſhcam* the Engliſh Agent murther'd at *Madrid*.

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had eaſie acceſſe, and being entred M. *Aſhcam* roſe to ſalute them, whereupon the foremoſt ſtab'd him in the head, and his Interpreter endeavouring to eſcape was ſtab'd in the belly, both falling down dead in the place. Whence the murtherers fled to the *Venetian* Ambaſſadors houſe, but were denied entrance: whence they fled to the Sanctuary, were purſued and carried to priſon from thence by the Kings ſpecial command, one of them only eſcaping. Hereupon aroſe a great difference between the King and the Church, about the violation of the holy Sanctuary, and thereby infringing the Sacred Rights and Priviledges of the Church, and demanded that the Aſſaſinates ſhould be delivered again into the Sanctuary. On the other hand, the Parliament of *England* by ſundry Meſſages, earneſtly preſt that Juſtice might be ſeverely inflicted

inflicted upon thoſe execrable offenders, that had perpetrated ſo horrid and vile an act upon their publike Miniſter. And indeed it was a crime of ſo tranſcendent a nature, that me thinks it ſhould not enter into the heart of any conſiderate man to imagin of any expiation for them here, however it may pleaſe God to deal with them hereafter. The Church notwithſtanding prevail'd ſo farre, as to interrupt the courſe of Juſtice, for as much as their puniſhment has been hitherto ſuſpended, though for any thing we hear they are yet in durance.

Neer this time arrived in *England* the Lord *Gerard Scarph*, as Commiſſioner from the States Provinciall of *Holland* and *Weſt Frieſland*, and upon the 11th of *June* 1650. he delivered his Meſſage in Parliament; which though it produc'd no more then a mutuall deſire

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of an amicable compliance, yet was it very well resented by the Parliament, that they shew'd themselves the leading cards to the rest of the Provinces at such a time as that.

Now whenas the Treaty at *Breda* was fully ended, and that all their Jealousies and animosities (notwithstanding the vast disproportion and notable antipathy that was erewhile between the Royallists and Presbyterians) was by this means fully allay'd, at least in shew. The *Scots* seem'd to want nothing save the presence of their King, wherby to crown their desires, and confront the English, in order whereunto He hasts from *Breda* to the *Hague*, from thence to *Scheveling*, where he took shipping, and at last in despight of foul weather, and the English Kingfishers that lay there to intercept him, he landed at the *Spey* in the North of *Scotland*, where he

he found the greatest difficulty in ascending the Throne, and least enjoy'd it of any Prince that was ever heard or read of. For upon all occasions he was compeld to trace the steps and follow the dictates of that haughty Clergy, in all their fanatick humours and imperious decrees: who bereav'd him first of all his old friends, Counsellors and confederates, whether of the Clergy or Layety, who (to say the truth) had alwayes accompanied his Father and Him in all their disasters and dangers; and had shipwrackt their own fortunes, to carine and repair his, though it may be by this desertion he intended their restauration. But now the *Scots* had a King, yet (as though they had none) they did what seem'd right in their own eyes.

The first and most pernicious potion they made him to take, and of hardest digestion, was the *Solemne League*

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League and Covenant, that *ignis fatuus*, and only ſeminary of bloud and miſchief in theſe three Nations.

The next was a Declaration of the Kirks own framing and faſhioning; wherein he is taught to *renounce the ſinnes of his Fathers houſe, and of his own, the Idolatry of his Mother, by a conſtant adhering to the Cauſe of God, according to the Covenant, in the firm eſtabliſhment of Church-government, as it is laid down in the Directory for publike Worſhip, Confeſſion of Faith and Catechiſme:* This with divers others of the like nature (although with much reluctancy) he alſo ſigned; which its like burthen'd his ſpirit, yet better'd not his condition, which was like that of a Child under Tutors and Governors; for there was not an Officer in that Church or Commonwealth, how vile and abject ſoever in place or perſon, but enjoy'd

joy'd more freedom in body and minde then he. Guarded indeed he was, but little regarded; ſo that move he muſt not but in the ſphære of the Kirk; they were the *primum mobile*, whereby its apparent that the Government of that Nation was not truly Monarchicall (though they had a King) but Hierarchicall, the confuſion whereof I ſhall now ſet before you.

The Parliament of *England* weighing right well the condition into which their affairs were now reduc'd (by reaſon of the Agreement that was peec'd up between the *Scots* and their King) after a ſerious and ſolemne debate, voted that *Thomas* Lord *Fairfax* with the Army under his command ſhould march Northwards: who (after ſome conference had with the Parliament) and being prompted by an indiſpoſition of body or minde, laid down his Commiſſion: which

was

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Gen. *Fairfax* laies down his Commiſſion, wch was preſently confer'd upon General *Cromwell* Lord Deputy of *Ireland.*

was forthwith confer'd upon *Oliver Cromwell* Lord Deputy of *Ireland,* who (in order to this Northern expedition) arriv'd a while after from his victorious atchievements in that country, leaving his Son in Law *Henry* as Lord Deputy in his room.

Accordingly Orders were iſſued forth for the ſpeedy advance of the Army into *Scotland,* who had no ſooner begun their March, but the *Scots* took the Alarme, and ſent two or three Papers to S^r *Arthur Haſlerig* then Governour of *Newcaſtle*; wherein they expoſtulated the Caſe about the ſudden approach of the Engliſh Army, endeavouring thereby to impede their march, till ſuch time as their deſignes were ripe: alledging (as ſcar-Crowes to fright fooles) the Covenant, the large Treaty and Union between the two Nations, with other circumſtances of the like

like nature, as frivolous as they were fruitleſſe.

The Parliament of *England* then publiſhed likewiſe a Declaration, ſhewing the grounds and reaſons of their Armies advance towards *Scotland,* accompanied with another from the Generall and Officers of the Army, ſhewing that that which moov'd them to that great undertaking, was not any reliance upon the arm of fleſh, or being lifted up with the remembrance of former ſucceſſes, or the deſire of accompliſhing any deſignes of their own that they had forelaid, but the full aſſurance they had that their Cauſe was juſt in the ſight of God: looking at the precedent changes, and the ſucceſſes that produc'd them, not as the work of the policy or ſtrength of man, but as the eminent actings of the Providence and Power of God, to bring forth his good will and pleaſure, concerning the

The Declaration of the Engliſh Army in their march to *Scotland.*

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the things which he hath determined in the world; adding, That nothing was predominant with them (next to their duty to their duty to God, not to betray a cauſe, to which he had ſo much witneſſed) as the love they had to thoſe that feared God there, who might poſſibly ſuffer through their own miſtakes, or their diſability to diſtinguiſh in a common calamity: of which Chriſtian love they hoped that they gave ſome proof when they were before in *Scotland* with that Army, and were by God made inſtrumentall to break the power of thoſe that oppreſſed the godly Party there; for which (ſay they) their late Engagement to their new King againſt *England* was no good requital, nor their heaping on them the reproach of a Sectarian Army, a Chriſtian dealing: all which (by the grace of God) they could forget and forgive, and did (as they ſay)

ſay) deſire of God that the precious might be ſeparated from the vile, beginning and concluding with a moſt ſolemn and dreadfull imprecation and appeal; *That to the truth of theſe things the God of Heaven in his great mercy, pardoning their weakneſſes, would judge of them when they came to meet the Enemy in the Field.*

This Declaration was ſent by the Generall of the Engliſh Forces from their Head-Quarters at *Barwick* to *Edenburgh* by a Trumpeter, whom they blinded coming and going, what effect this wrought the ſequel of the Story will relate.

From *Barwick* the Army marched to the Lord *Mordingtons* Houſe *July* 22. 1650. where they lay three daies: on the 25. they marched to *Copperſpeth*, the 26. to *Dunbar*, where they received ſome proviſions from the Ships ſent on purpoſe to attend the motions of the Army; foraſmuch

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foraſmuch as the people of the Countrey had forſook their habitations, and had left nothing behinde that might accommodate them. The Army thus refreſht at *Dunbar*, marcht thence to *Haddington*: Next day hearing the Scots would meet them at *Gladſmore*, they laboured to poſſeſſe the Moor before them, but no conſiderable part appeared, whereupon Major Generall *Lambert* and Collonel *Whalley* men of approved courage with 1400. Horſe were ſent as a Vauntguard to *Muſſleborough* to attempt ſomething upon the Enemy if poſſible; The General with the reſidue of the Army marching in the rear, the Engliſh and Scotch Horſe had ſome encounters, but the Scots would not endure the Shock: that Night the Engliſh lay encamp'd cloſe at *Muſſleborough*; The Enemy was within four miles of them, intrenched with a Line, flank'd from *Eden-*

Edenburgh to *Leith*; the Guns from *Leith* ſcouring moſt parts of the Line, ſo that they lay very ſtrong: The Engliſh finding their Enemies were not eaſily to be attempted, lay ſtill all that day being the 29. which proved a ſore day of rain, and greatly diſadvantagious to them, having nothing to cover them, all which, expecting a ſpeedy engagement, they did cheerfully undergo it; next day being the 30. the ground very wet, and proviſions being ſcarce, the Engliſh reſolved to draw to their Quarters at *Muſſleborough*, to refreſh and re-victuall; which while they were doing the *Scots* fell upon their rear, and put them to ſome diſorder. But ſome bodies of the Engliſh Horſe came forthwith to cloſe with them, which produc'd a hot and gallant skirmiſh, inſomuch that at length the Engliſh charg'd them ſo home, that they

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beat them to their very Trenches. Major General *Lambert* in this diſpute was run through the arm with a Lance, and wounded in another part of the body, taken priſoner, but reſcued by Lieutenant *Empſon* of the Generals Regiment; ſeverall of the Scots were kil'd and taken Priſoners with ſmall loſſe to the Engliſh: among the reſt there was taken one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, and ſome Captains, ſome perſons of note were likewiſe ſlain.

By this means the Engliſh had opportunity to march quietly off to *Muſſleborugh*, which they did that night; but ſo wearied for want of ſleep, and tired with the dirtineſſe of the waies, that they expected the Enemy would make a ſudden infall upon them, which accordingly they did: Between three and four of the Clock next morning, being the 30. of *July*, with

with 15 ſelect Troops of Horſe under the Command of Major General *Montgomery*, and Col. *Straughan*, who came on with great reſolution, beat in the Engliſh Guards, and put a Regiment of Horſe into ſome diſorder; but the Engliſh preſently taking the Alarm charged, routed, purſued, and did execution upon them, within a quarter of a mile of *Edenburgh*, taking and killing many, as well Officers as Souldiers: the Scotch affairs ſucceeding in this ſort, made them forbear ſuch frequent ſallies, and keep within their intrenchments.

This was the poſture of the Military affairs of *Scotland*, when to adde to the miſeries of that people, all traffique and commerce was prohibited between the two Nations; And ſuch of the *Scots* as had their reſidence in *England*, were commanded to depart the Land within ten daies or thereabouts;

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bouts; their Ships (not able to reſiſt, having no Convoy) were often ſurpriz'd by the Engliſh; Inſomuch that they were in the road way to ruine: But ſeeing this Moneth of *Auguſt* produced little of Action from the Armies there, it wi l not be amiſſe to give a brief account of ſuch remarkable paſſages, as about that time hapned in *England* and the Neighbouring Nations.

Col. *Andrews* beheaded at Tower-hill.

At *London* was apprehended, condemned, and executed Colonel *Euſebius Andrews*, who being taken w.th a Commiſſion from *Charles Stuart*, and for entring into a conſpiracy to undermine the Government of *England*, ſuffered death as aforeſaid,

From the United Provinces came accompt of ſome notable tranſactions, which take as followeth.

The Prince of *Orange* (Brother in

in Law to the *Scots* King, by marrying his Siſter, Daughter to the late King of *England*) aſpiring to a higher degree of Soveraignty over thoſe Provinces then he or his Predeceſſors ever enjoyed, and being thwarted in ſome of his projects when he was at *Amſterdam*, he thereupon was ſo diſtaſted, that he reſolved to right himſelf, by ſecuring and putting out the leading men in that Province of *Holland*, for which purpoſe he cauſed all the Deputies thereof (being then at the *Hague*) to aſſemble, which they refuſing, he ſeiz'd moſt of them, thoſe of *Amſterdam*, (whom he chiefly deſir'd) eſcap'd onely. His next deſign was to have ſurpriz'd the City of *Amſterdam* by a ſtratagem, commanding the Horſe to ſuch a place, under pretence of conducting his Mother, and ſhipped his Infantry at *Utrech* in the ordinary Paſſage-Boats, to come all

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night, that they might be there early next morning, and the horſe to have their Rendezvouz upon the Heath between *Naerden* and *Amesford* about midnight, and to be at the Ports of the Town at the moment appointed; By which time the foot ſhould have ſeized on the Regulars, and the S. *Tunics* Ports, and have opened a paſſage for the Horſe to enter; which deſign (if by a wonderfull providence of God in ſending a fierce ſtorm of rain that night, the intended march of the Horſe had not been hindred from coming to the place and time appointed) had in all probability taken effect. Nor had the Town known any thing thereof till too late. But the *Hamburgh* Poſt, as he was coming to the Town met with ſeverall parties of Horſe, riding to and fro about *Amesford* and the Heath, yet who they were he knew not.

Hereof

Hereof the Lords being informed, ſtraitway caus'd the Ports to be ſhut, the Bridges drawn, the Guards ſet, the Ordinance planted, and all warlike preparations to be made; and all this while not knowing their enemies. But they were not long in ſuſpence, for notice was ſoon given, that it was *Count William* with his Forces whoſe deſignments being thus defeated, the Prince of *Orange* accoſts the Town with this following Letter.

Worſhipfull, Prudent, Diſcreet Sirs, and my very good Friends.

WHen I was laſt in the City for the ſervice of the Country, I was ſo ſtrangely entertained, that not to be ſubject to the like hereafter, I found it expedient to ſend Count William *with the Troops following him into your City; and ordered him to keep all things in peace and quiet there, that I might not be*

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hindred by any ill-affected, in ſuch things as yet I have to propound unto you, touching the ſervice of the Countrey, wherein I require your good aſſiſtance; And in confidence thereof, commending you to the protection of the moſt High, I remain,

Hague, July 29. 1650. *Your Good Friend,*
W. Prince of Orange.

This ſtratagem (projected with ſo much ſecrecy and ſubtlety) failing, *Count William* drew off his Forces to ſeverall Poſts, with intent to block up the Town, which being in a poſture of defence, opened their ſluces, and ſet the Land under water round about, and having ſo done, they ſent a Trumpeter to *Count William* to know the reaſon of that ſo ſudden approach, and to deſire him to retreat with his Army, who returned anſwer, that he could do nothing till he heard from the Prince of *Orange*, yet

yet a little after he thought fit to quit his ſtation and retire; yet the Deputies of *Holland* being faſt in the Caſtle of *Lovenſtaine*, the *Prince of Orange* had the advantage of making his own conditions which were theſe.

1. That the Town of *Amſterdam* ſhall agree with the other ſix Provinces for continuing the *Militia*, as it is now ſetled for four or five years.

2. That the Prince ſhall repair to their City at pleaſure, and be received upon his entry with all reſpect and reverence, as was uſed in times paſt to his predeceſſors, Lieutenants of *Holland*, and have acceſs into their Aſſemblies.

3. That the Lords of *Amſterdam* ſhall at the next Aſſembly of the States, uſe their utmoſt endeavours to allay all jealouſies and to reconcile differences in reference to the late action, and bury all in oblivion.

4. That

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4. That the Lords *Andrew* and *Cornelius Bicher*, ſhall forthwith be removed from Government, with reſpect had to their good Names, Integrity and future Security; and if after they have had conference with his Highneſſe the *Prince of Orange* he ſhall perſiſt in his opinion touching them, that then they ſhall be rendred uncapable of any Government hereafter.

Now though by this means he brought the States under his Lure, and ſubjugated them to his humour; yet this was not the prize he run for, his greateſt hopes and higheſt thoughts being fix'd on that inexhauſtible treaſure then in the bank at *Amſterdam*, with which he might not only have rais'd his declining ſtate, but alſo mount to an abſolute degree of Soveraignty and Supremacy over that people, and likewiſe might have contributed much towards the repairing

pairing the deſpicable and needy fortunes of his Brother in Law the *Scots King*, to the troubling and diſquieting the peace and tranquillity of theſe three Nations; to all which it pleaſed God of his goodneſſe to give a check.

The State of *France* had likewiſe a plentifull ſhare in thoſe incumbrances and common calamities that are incident to Nations and people by reaſon of forreign and domeſtique broyls; The preſent Cardinall *Mazarine* was lookt upon as the very efficient cauſe of all their civill diſcords, and the only eye-ſoar of that miſerable people; not much unlike the late blazing Star of *Canterbury* in *England*, both Church men and yet both Stateſmen, of like Intereſt with their King, and of like power over the people, both alike emulated by the Nobility for their Greatneſſe, and of the Commonalty for their grievances;

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vances; But like Fate hath not befell them; For this Cardinall is neither out of favour with his Prince, nor is he fallen into the hands of the people, for though they have often ſhewed their teeth, it hath never been in their power to bite.

For during the minority of the preſent King of *France Lewis* the 14. the ſole management of State-affairs hath been in the hands of the Queen *Regent*, and her beloved Favourite Cardinall *Mazarine*; at which (after ſome years forbearance) the chief of the Nobility utter'd their diſcontents both privately and publikely: whereupon three of them were arreſted and ſent to priſon, *viz. Lewis de Bourbon* Prince of *Conde*, *Armant de Bourbon* Prince of *Conti*, and the Duke of *Longueville*; this adminiſtred freſh occaſion to the people to breathe out their diſcontents, thoſe

thoſe of *Burdeaux* againſt the Duke of *Eſpernon* more eſpecially, but all againſt the Cardinall; So that on a ſudden the whole Kingdome was inflam'd with civil wars, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The principall promoters of and actors in thoſe tumults were two famous *Amazones*, the Princeſſe of *Conde*, and the Dutcheſſe of *Lengueville* in behalf of their impriſon'd husbands; Many others of quality appear'd alſo in their behalf, and to make themſelves the more formidable, contracted an underhand bargain with the Spaniard, who (greedy to fiſh in ſuch troubled waters) ſupplied them with conſiderable ſummes of money: The Parliaments of *Burdeaux*, *Paris*, *Dijon*, *Tholouſe*, &c. countenanced theſe deſigns in oppoſition to the Cardinall and his creatures; So that in ſhort ſpace Armies were raiſed on both ſides,

Towns

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Towns garriſon'd, taken and re-taken, many mens lives loſt, and the Countrey prey'd upon by all parties; The Spaniard being not only a fomenter of, but an actor in theſe portentous diviſions, for by this means he had the opportunity to march to and fro in that Nation, without any conſiderable oppoſition, taking Garriſons, and waſting the Countrey at his pleaſure.

Theſe Inſurrections (after many ebbing and flowings, ſtrange Revolutions and tranſmigrations, too tedious here to inſert,) at length produc'd the liberty of the Princes, the withdrawing the Duke of *Eſpernon* from *Bourdeaux*, the baniſhing the Cardinall with all his kindred and friends from the Court and Kingdom: yet was he longer baniſhing then baniſhed; for it was not many moneths ere he return'd in great pomp and glory, to the extream

extream grief of his old malecontents and competitors, the Prince of *Conde*, the Duke of *Orleance* and others; as appears by the preſent troubles wherewith that ſervile people is yet afflicted: where (praying for their deliverance) I ſhall leave them, and return to the more proper ſubject of this diſcourſe, *viz.* the Engliſh affairs in *Scotland*.

The moneth of *Auguſt* was neer done, and little action perform'd ſave the taking of *Collington* houſe and *Readhall* by ſtorm, and in it the Laird *Hamilton*, Major *Hamilton* and 60 Souldiers, 60 Barrels of Pouder, 100 Arms, great ſtore of Meal, Malt, Beer, Wine and other rich plunder: This was done on the 24th of *Aug.* 1650.

The body of the Engliſh Army remov'd forthwith from *Pencland* Hills, to *Collington*, *Readhall* and other parts within a mile of the whole

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whole Army of the *Scots*; on the 27th both Armies march'd side by side, a great bog only betwixt them, which hindred an engagement, yet the great Guns plaid on both sides: *Aug.* 28th the Canon from the English Camp plaid hard upon the Enemy and greatly annoy'd them, all which provoked them not to fight, but still they kept within the protection of the Bog: The English (being in some want of Provisions) drew off to their old Quarters at *Pencland* Hills, then with much difficulty to *Musselburrough* to recruit, which done, they drew off their Forces, quitted their Garrisons, and marched to *Haddington*; the *Scots* attending on their right wing, fell into their Quarters with a resolute Party, and were as valiantly repuls'd by a Regiment of Foot commanded by Coll. *Fairfax*.

Septemb. 1. The *Scots* being so advan-

advantagiously drawn up at the west end of the Town, the English drew Eastward into fair and champion ground, fit for both Armies to engage in: but finding (after severall hours expectation of the enemies approach) that they would not move after them, but to dog them to advantages, they marched towards *Dunbar*, whether the *Scots* mov'd apace after them, and at a Passe endeavoured to fall upon the rear, which the English perceiving fac'd about to fight them: whereupon the *Scots* drew off to the Hills, perceiving their advantage lay there, to impede the English at the Passe at *Copperspeth*; which being effected, they brag'd they had the English in *Essex* his pound, meaning they had them upon the same lock the King had the Earl of *Essex* at in *Cornwall*: so ready are men to promise wonders to themselves, while they confer but with their own desires.

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The Engliſh were indeed invironed with all manner of apparent dangers; their Forces were leſſned, their bodies weakned with Fluxes, their ſtrength waſted with watchings, in want of drink; wet and cold weather they were alwaies accompanied with, and much impaired in point of courage, 2000 at leaſt being diſabled for preſent ſervice, were ſent at ſeverall times to *Barwick*.

The *Scots* defeated at *Dunbar*.

The Generall and his Councell of Officers finding the Army unfit for further delayes, reſolved next morning to break through that their ſtraelitiſh condition, by falling on the right wing of the *Scots*, and either force a paſſage that way, or periſh in the attempt; and being imbattail'd by break of day accordingly, they fell upon the enemy with Horſe and Foot very unanimouſly; who to hinder the Engliſh at a Paſſe, drew up all their Horſe

Horſe upon their right wing, and valiantly receiv'd the onſet: The Word of the Engliſh was *The Lord of Hoſts*; and that of the *Scots* was *The Covenant*: The Engliſh as men indued with new ſtrength from on high, vigorouſly preſt forward, as reſolved to become abſolute vanquiſhers or to die Martyrs. After one hours ſharp diſpute, the *Scots* were wholly routed, their Cavilry fled, and the Infantry were all or moſt of them ſlain and taken to the number of about 15000. There were taken 200 Colours, 10 Collonels, 12 Lieutenant Collonels, 9 Majors, 47 Captains, 72 Lieutenants, 80 Enſignes beſides Cornets and Quartermaſters: 22 Pieces of Ordnance, with ſeverall ſmaller Pieces, about 15000 Arms; thoſe of Quality taken, were the Lord *Libberton* and his Sonne, the Lord *Cranſton*, Sr *James Lumſdale* Liutenant Gen. of the Foot, Adjutant Gen.

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Bickerton, Scoutmaſter Generall *Cambill*,&c. At this engagement all the Forces of the Engliſh would not amount to 12000, and the *Scots* were in number more then 20000. And as there was a generall Faſt throughout *England*, to implore a bleſſing from Heaven upon the proceedings of their Army in *Scotland*, ſo likewiſe there was appointed a ſolemne day of Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for this mighty Victory obtain'd over the *Scots* in the fields of *Dunbar*, Sept. 3. 1650. in the obſervation whereof many of the Clergy ſhew'd themſelves very froward and obſtinate, of whom I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more hereafter.

Scot. 7th. 4 Regiments of Foot marched into *Lieth*, where they found 37 Guns mounted on Platforms, ſome Shot and Ammunition with ſtore of wealth.

The ſame day the Lord Gen. *Cromwell*

Cromwell drew the reſt of his Army both Horſe and Foot into *Edenburrough*, without any loſſe ſave the Arm of a Souldier taken off by a Canon bullet from the Caſtle: *Sept.* 6th being Sabbath day, Generall *Cromwell* ſent a Trumpeter into the Caſtle, to invite the Miniſters to come to their ſeverall Charges, which they refuſed, ſo that the Engliſh ſupplied their places.

For ſome certain time the Army was buſied in compleating the Fortifications at *Lieth*, the moſt commodious Harbor for their accommodation in all *Scotland*.

Gen. *Cromwell* (after he had cauſed a Protection for Markets, and Liberty of Trade in *Edenburrough* and *Lieth* to be proclaimed by beat of Drum and ſound of Trumpet) marched forward *Sep.* 14th with his Army to *Netheriſh*, 6 miles from *Edenburrough*, leaving Maj. Gen. *Overton* with his Brigade behind.

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*Sep.*15th the Army marched beyond *Linlithgow*, but (by reason of the extremity of the weather) they were forc't to quarter there that night. *Sep.*16th they marched towards *Falkirke*; and from thence *Sep.*17th within a mile of *Sterling*. *Sep.*18th a Councell of Warre was called, and a Letter drawn up to be sent into the Town, expressing their constant affection to, and tenderness of the People of *Scotland*, which though they had not taken the desired effect, yet being so far advanc'd into the Country with their Army, they now desired them to take into consideration their former Papers, and deliver up that place for the service of the Commonwealth of *England*. A Trumpeter being sent with the Letter, a Gentleman on foot, with a Pike in his hand met him, and told him They would not let him come in, nor receive his Letter.

In

In the afternoon came a Trumpeter from the *Scots*, desiring a release of Prisoners upon ransome: To which Generall *Cromwell* answered, That they came not thither to make merchandize of Men, or to get gain to themselves, but for the service and security of the Commonwealth of *England*.

The same day Orders were issued forth for the Horse and Foot to march towards *Sterling*, in order to a storm, Ladders and all other necessaries being provided for that purpose; but the strength of the enemy, and of the place, with other disadvantages being considered, it was resolved that the Army should draw off; which accordingly they did *Sep.*19. and marched to *Linlithgow*, which when the Generall and his Officers had viewed, order was given for making severall Works for the security of the place, conceiving it might make a very

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considerable frontier Garrison, lying in the heart of the Country, between *Edinburrough* and *Sterling*: whence (leaving there 5 Troops of Horse, and 6 Companies of Foot) Gen. *Cromwell* with the rest of the Army marched back to *Edenburrough*. *Sept.* 23. The Gen. and Officers kept a day of Humiliation.

About the same time the Kirk party also appointed a solemne Fast,

1. To humble themselves for their too much confidence in the arm of flesh.

2. For the malignity and prophaneness of their Army.

3. For the Plunderings and wickedness of their Army when they were in *England*.

4. For their not sufficient purging their Army.

5. For their Commissioners unlawfull and surreptitious manner of prosecuting the Treaty with their King,

King, and their crooked wayes in bringing him home.

6. For their not sufficient purging the Kings house.

7. For the just grounds they have, that his Majesties Repentance was not found, nor from the heart.

From which time to the moneths end, little was done, save that Gen. *Cromwell* took order for the effectuall reducing of the Castle of *Edinburrough*: for which purpose many miners both Scotch and English were procur'd to expedite the businesse. *Sep.* 30. The English went so neer the works of the Castle, as they carried away one of the Scots Colours, 300 Muskets with other Arms, without any losse.

Octob. 1. The Scots Galleries went on in order to springing the Mines, they sent many great and small shot among them, yet nothing retarded

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retarded the work. *Octob.* 2. the Engliſh made a ſearch in the high Church at *Edenburgh*, and found there one great Iron Gun, 200 new Muskets, 16 barrels of Pouder, 6. bundles of Bandileers, 200 Swords, 200 new Halberts, 300 new Pikes, and two load of Match. That which was done the remaining part of this moneth, was chiefly to beget a right underſtanding and compliance with thoſe that diſſented from the King and Kirk, *viz.* Col. *Kerre* and *Straughan* and their adherents: for which purpoſe Gen *Cromwell* ſent Commiſ. Gen. *Whaley* with his own and another Regiment towards them: in the mean while the Fortifications at *Leith*, and the mining at *Edenburgh* went on proſperouſly: Then Gen. *Cromwell* with the reſidue of the Army marched towards *Glaſco*, but finding there little encouragement for longer ſtay, they quickly returned,

returned, and in their way Garriſonned two ſtrong Houſes, both to enlarge their Quarters, and to prevent the Moſſe-Troopers from ſecuring themſelves there.

Let the Reader now judge what a diſaſterous condition this People was in, that when an enemy was in the very heart of the Country, there ſhould be ſo many diſtractions and civill diſcords among themſelves, even to the killing and ſlaying one another: One Party in the North was for the King without the Kirk; another Party in the Weſt was for the Kirk without the King; a third was for King and Kirk; and theſe were they then at *Sterling* that bore the greateſt ſway; *viz.* The Committee of Eſtates and Generall Aſſembly; all theſe had their Swords drawn one againſt the other. When things were at this paſſe, Gen. *Cromwell* ſent a Letter to the Committee

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mittee of Eſtates, and another of the ſame to Col. *Kerre* and *Straughan*, much like the former, and produc'd like effect. Commiſ. Gen. *Whaley* that was ſent with a party towards *Kerre* and *Straughan*, accoſted them firſt with a Letter, declaring, *That it was not unknown what Amicable wayes they had us'd, to avoid the effuſion of Chriſtian bloud, before and ſince they came into* Scotland, *which though hitherto had been ineffectual, yet they ſhould endeavour the ſame*; Shewing further, *that their Arms were ſtill ſtretcht out ready to embrace them, whenever God ſhould incline them to come in, and that they ſought not domination over them, to enſlave them, nor to depreſſe their Kirk-Government, neither that they ſought their Goods or Eſtates, but to carry on the Lords work: And that if they would ſtill be blinded, and perſiſt in gainſaying and oppoſing, then what further miſery befell their Nation*

on by Famine or Sword, would lie heavy on them.

This Letter (though ſavouring ſo much of integrity and ingenuity) met with nothing of like nature from their Adverſaries, notwithſtanding their pretended deſire of hearkning to an accommodation.

For within ſhort ſpace after Col. *Kerre* ſent a Letter to Commiſſary Gen. *Whaley* then at *Carliſle*, which being contracted ſpeaks after this ſort; That though they were not in a capacity againſt the unjuſt invaſion of the Engliſh, yet were they in a capacity to ſuffer, and ſhould ſubmit to Gods will, either by doing or ſuffering, until the time of their deliverance come; and that if it were their happineſſe to periſh in their duty, it would be a ſufficient mercy to them: and when the perſecution had arrived to its height, their captivity ſhould be return'd, adding that he thought it ſtrange the

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the Engliſh ſhould talk of a ceſſation, even while they were captivating their poor people, aſſaulting their Gariſons, apprehending their godly Miniſters, tearing them from their holy callings, and from their holy ſighing flocks: concluding, that the departure of the Engliſh out of that Kingdom, and then deſiring a Chriſtian Treaty or conference with them, would be a favour and mercy equally as great to the one as the other. Theſe were the effects of that (I will not ſay miſguided) zeal, by which theſe men were acted.

Prince of *Orange* dies.

About the latter end of this Moneth, the *Prince of Orange* departed this life, who ſo lately had put a hook into the Noſtrils, and a Bridle into the mouths of the high and mighty States, and in him the *Scots* King loſt the great intereſt he had in thoſe parts; whom, though the States for his late

late Actions when he was living hated, yet when dead they lamented: About ten daies after this, the *Princeſs of Orange* was delivered of a Son, which did in part mitigate the grief that was conceiv'd for the death of the Prince.

The Princeſſe is delivered of a Son.

Now ſeeing the *Scots* ſtill ſlighted all the wayes and means of a loving and friendly compliance, as appear'd by another Letter from Coll. *Kerre* to Commiſſ. Gen. *Whaley*, wherein he adviſes them to ſtand upon his Guard, and expect no further Overtures; the Engliſh ſet upon new undertakings, and by a party of Horſe under Maj. *Brown* took in a ſtrong place called *Dalhouſe*, and in it 50 Muskets, 50 Pikes, 4 Barrels of Pouder, ſome ſtore of Proviſions and Provender: this was a ſuppoſed Harbor for thoſe villanous people the Moſſe-Troopers, who murthered divers Engliſhmen ſtragling or going for Proviſions;

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sions; they likewise surprised a party of Mosse-Troopers in *Darlington* Castle, some of which were shot presently upon the place. Then advanc'd Coll. *Monke* with a party of Horse and Foot to reduce *Roselane* Castle 7 miles from *Edinburrough*, which (when he had sent in some Granadoes among them) was yeelded upon mercy: Maj. Gen. *Lambert* presently after with a party of 2000 Horse marched towards *Dumfreez*, Coll. *Kerre* being then about *Peebles*; Commis. Gen *Whaley* in his march towards the enemy, took in *Dalketh* Castle with a threatning Summons, where was store of Arms, Ordnance, Pouder, Match and Bullet; the wall of it was 13 foot broad at the top: Now Coll. *Lambert* having (not without some difficulty) got over *Hambleton* River, quartered there that night; Coll. *Kerre* having notice thereof early next morning, resolved to beat

beat up their Quarters and fall in upon them, and so to surprise the Maj. Generall, all which he attempted with courage; but the English having a timely Alarme, on a sudden encompassed most of the enemies Horse, of whom they killed 100 and took 100, they took likewise 400 Horse and Furniture, forsook of the Riders, and pursued the rest as farre as *Ayre*; in which pursuit Col. *Kerre* himself was wounded and taken, with his Capt. Lieut. Lieutenant Colonell, and *Straughans* Major, *&c.* Colonell *Straughan*, Capt. *Giffin* with some others of the dissenters in the West, came then in to the Major Generall, who brought them all forthwith to the Head-Quarters at *Edenburgh*.

Col. *Kers* party defeated, and himself taken prisoner.

Colonell *Straughan* came in to Major General *Lambert*.

December; The English having raised a battery, planted their morter-peece and great Canon against *Edenburgh* Castle, and be-

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gun to play; the Enemy hung out a Flag of defiance in contempt thereof: but they had not plaid long ere they took it in, whereby it was conceived ſome notable execution was done by four or five ſhels that fell among them, and forthwith put out a white Flag on the top of the Caſtle, and ſent forth a Drummer offering to ſurrender if they might have leave to ſend to the Committee of Eſtates: which being denied they accepted of a Treaty, and ſent Major *Abernethy* and Capt. *Hinderſon* to treat on their part: Col. *Monk* and Lieut. Col *White* were appointed to treat in behalf of the Engliſh, the reſult whereof was to this effect.

The ſtrong and impregnable Caſtle of *Edenburgh* ſurrendred to the Engliſh.

That the Caſtle of *Edenburgh* ſhould be ſurrendred up to his Excellency the Lord General *Crommel* on the 24. of *Decemb.* 1650. with all the Ordinance, Arms, Magazine, and Furniture of War thereunto belonging.

That

That the Governour with all the Officers and Souldiers, ſhould then march forth with their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating; matches lighted and Bullet in mouth to ſuch place, as they ſhall chooſe.

That ſuch Inhabitants adjacent as have any goods in the Caſtle, ſhall have them reſtored unto them; and to that purpoſe they had liberty from the 19. to the 24. of *Decemb.* to fetch them away. There was taken in this ſtrong-hold 5 French Canon, 5 Dutch half Canon, 2 Culverings, 2 Demi-culverings, 2 Minion, 2 Faulcon, 28 Braſſe Drakes, 2 Petards, about 7000 Arms, 80 Barrels of Powder, ſtore of Canon Shot, with other proviſions proportionable.

It may ſeem ſtrange and almoſt incredible, that ſuch a ſtrong and impregnable hold as was that, ſhould be ſo eaſily won, the like

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whereof is not in that Nation; wherefore it was the common vogue of that time, and by many credibly beleeved, That it was assaulted with silver engines; But whether it was covetousnesse, cowardise, Treachery or want that caused this sudden rendition, I know not: But this I know and am sure, it made as much for, and was of as great importance to the English, as can be imagined: for while that businesse was yet in suspence, the Army was hindred from many attempts of great consequence.

Nor was the Parliament of *England* lesse fortunate in their maritime affairs: for the English Fleet under the command of Gen. *Blake* lying before *Lizbon*, after they had destroyed severall French Pirates, taken many Sugar Prizes belonging to the King of *Portugal*, of great value, and scowr'd the Seas in

in some sort of such others as had been so extreamly prejudiciall to the English Merchants, especially those trading into the Levant Seas; They were constrain'd partly by distresse of weather, and partly to revictuall and water, to make for some other port: in which time Prince *Rupert* with his Fleet (making a vertue of necessity) hoisted sail, and steerd their course for *Malaga*, where they burnt and spoil'd severall Merchants Ships: Gen. *Blake* hereupon reduc'd his Fleet to 7 stout and nimble Frigots, and sent the rest home with the Prizes, and with them he made all the Sail he could after the Enemy, and coming to *Malaga* heard they were gone towards *Alicant*, Gen. *Blake* sailing thence betwixt *Cape degat* and *Cape de Paulo* took a French Ship of 20 Guns, and presently after that the Roe-buck one of the revolted

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Ships fell into their hands, after which they met with the Black Prince another of *Ruperts* Fleet, which to avoid being taken, ran aſhoar and blew her ſelf up: next day 4 more of *Ruperts* Fleet ran aſhoar in the Bay of *Cartagena*, where they were caſt away and bulged: Some few daies after Generall *Blake* ſet ſail to ſeek out the reſt of *Ruperts* Fleet, which were two, ſteering his courſe towards *Minorca, Majorca, Humaterra*; but miſſing of them he gave over the Chaſe, and returned for *England*, having done as much as could be expected from men valiant and faithfull, to the great encouragement of the Merchants, contentment of the people, and joy of all well-affected people.

Prince *Ruperts* Fleet deſtroy'd.

Notwithſtanding all this, ſeverall deſigns were ſet on foot by unquiet and wayward ſpirits in behalf of *Charles Stuart*, ſome by open inſur-

inſurrection, others by ſecret combination, in which the Clergy had no ſmall ſhare, as ſhall be declared hereafter.

There was executed at *Tiburne* one *Benſon* for acting by vertue of a Commiſſion from the *Scots* King, being in the ſame conſpiracy with Col. *Andrews* who was beheaded as aforeſaid.

Benſon an Agent from the Scots King executed at *Tiburn*.

Upon the ſame account roſe a mutinous rabble in the County of *Norfolk*, who for a while went roving to and again, pretending the ends of that undertaking, was for the aboliſhing of Popery, reſtoring the young King to his Crown, revenge of his Fathers death, for ſuppreſſion of hereſie and ſchiſm; But as it was begun without order, ſo was it manag'd without reſolution: For the Parliament were no time-givers to growing dangers, but immediatly gave order for the ſuppreſſing them; So that 200

An Inſurrection in *Norfolk*.

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Horſe from *Lyn* and 3 Troops of Horſe from the Army, with ſome of the *Militia* Forces of that County, marched towards them, upon which they were preſently diſperſed, and ſome taken, whereof about 20 were executed, who becauſe they were perſons of no great eminency, I ſhall forbear troubling the Reader with their Names.

is appeaſed and the ring-leaders executed.

Sir *Henry Hide* executed at the Old Exchange

About this time alſo Sir *Henry Hide* being commiſſionated as Embaſſadour from the *Scots* King to the Grand *Signor* at *Conſtantinople*, ſtood in competition with Sir *Thomas Bendiſh* (then Embaſſadour for the Engliſh) for his place: whereupon they had a hearing before the Vizier *Baſſa*, the reſult whereof was, that Sir *Thomas Bendiſh* ſhould diſpoſe of the ſaid Sir *Henry Hide*, as he thought good, who was ſtraightway ſent to *Smyrna*, thence into *England*, and there condemned

ed and executed for a traitor before the Royal Exchange in *London*.

The warre in *Scotland* was now almoſt at a ſtand, for the ſharpneſs of the Winter was ſuch in that Northern Climate, that much could not be expected, yet were all probable deſigns for the reducing that obſtinate and hardy people put in execution. The *Scots* were chiefly buſied about the Coronation of their King, which was performed at *Scone*, Jan. 1. 1651. with as much ſolemnity and gallantry as their neceſſity and poverty would permit; then they proceeded to the Excommunication of *Straughan*, *Swinton*, and others that came in to the Engliſh, made a ſhift to unite the other Diſſenting parties, and then put out an Act for new Levies to be made throughout the Nation.

The Scots King crowned at *Scone*. *Jan.* 30. 1651.

Soon after this Lieut. Gen. *David Leſley* with a party of 800 Horſe made

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made an attempt upon *Lithgow* where was a Regiment of Horſe under Col. *Sanderſon*, who being preſently in a readineſſe to receive them, the *Scots* retreated without entring the Town.

Next attempt of the Engliſh was for reducing of *Hume* Caſtle with two Regiments of Horſe and Foot commanded by Col. *Fenwick*, who coming before it, ſent in this Summons, which with the anſwer for the unuſuall ſtrain thereof, I here inſert.

Hume Caſtle beſieg'd,

Sir,

HIs *Excellency the Lord Generall* Cromwell *hath commanded me to reduce this Caſtle you now poſſeſſe, under his obedience, which if you now deliver into my hands, for his ſervice, you ſhall have fit terms for your ſelf and thoſe with you, and eaſe the adjacent parts of a great charge; If you refuſe, I doubt not but in a ſhort time, by*

by the Lords aſſiſtance to obtain what now I demand. I expect your anſwer by 7. of the Clock to morrow morning, and reſt,

To the Governour of *Hume* Caſtle.

Your Servant,
George Fenwick.

Right Honourable,

I *Have received a Trumpeter of yours, as he tels me, without the Paſſe, to render* Hume *Caſtle to the Lord Generall* Cromwell: *Pleaſe you, I never ſaw your General, nor knew your Generall, as for* Hume *Caſtle it ſtands upon a rock: Given at* Hume *Caſtle this day before 7 a clock, ſo reſteth without prejudice to my Native Countrey,*

For the Governour of *Barwick*,

Your moſt humble Servant,
Th. Cockburne.

aſſaulted and taken.

Notwithſtanding this reſolute and conceited anſwer, when the Engliſh with their Culverin and mortar-

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morter-piece had opened a ſmall breach, the Enemy beat a parley, and becauſe they might not have ſuch conditions as they would, they were forc't to take ſuch as they could get, *viz.* to ſurender upon mercy, which was done accordingly.

Then Col. *Monk* with about 3 Regiments of Horſe and Foot, laid Siege to *Tymptallon* Caſtle, againſt which they plaid with their mortar-pieces for the ſpace of 48 hours, but did them no hurt; then they plaid at the Caſtle with 6 battering Guns, which did ſuch notable execution, that the Enemy beat a parley, and deſired terms to march away, but none would be granted, ſave that they ſhould yeeld themſelves to mercy, which was at laſt accepted, and the Caſtle yeelded, with all the Guns, Arms, Ammunition, and proviſion therein: The taking of this Caſtle was of great con-

Timptallon Caſtle taken.

concernment to the Engliſh, who were ever and anon taken and rifled by that Garriſon; So that now the paſſage from *Edenburgh* to *Barwick*, was in a manner cleer. Notwithſtanding which and all the care that had been uſed, the Engliſh were daily ſurpriz'd and murdered in ſmall ſtragling parties; inſomuch that Gen. *Cromwell* was forc't (for the ſafeguard of his men) to publiſh and ſtrictly to put in execution the following Proclamation.

FInding that divers under my command are not only daily ſpoiled and robbed, but alſo ſometimes barbarouſly and inhumanely ſlain by a ſort of out-laws and robbers, not under the diſcipline of any Army, and finding that all our tenderneſſe to the Countrey, produceth no better effect, then their compliance with and protection of ſuch perſons, and conſidering that it

is

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is in the power of the Countrey to detect and discover them, many of them being inhabitants of those places where commonly the out-rage is committed, and perceiving that their motion is ordinarily by the invitation, and according to intelligence given them by Countreymen; I do therefore declare, that whereſoever any under my command, ſhall be hereafter robbed or ſpoiled by ſuch parties, I will require life for life, and a plenary ſatisfaction for their Goods, of thoſe Pariſhes and places where the fact ſhall be committed, unleſſe they ſhall diſcover and produce the offender; and this I wiſh all perſons to take notice of, that none may pleade ignorance. Given under my hand at Edinburgh, *Novemb.* 5. 1650.

O. Cromwell.

Hereupon ſeverall Sums of Money were levied upon ſuch Pariſhes and places where any Robberies or

or Murthers were committed; and likewiſe ſuch perſons as were found to abett, act, or aſſiſt in the perpetrating any murthers were forthwith condemned and executed, according to the tenour of the aforeſaid Proclamation.

The Engliſh in the next place deſign'd the reducing of *Brunt Iſland*, and in order thereto they ſhip'd ſome of their Infantry; but either through the ignorance, miſtake, or neglect of the chief Commander, the deſign for that time was fruſtrated.

Gen. *Cromwell* with his Army marched from *Edenburgh*, and aſſay'd ſeverall times to paſſe over into *Fife*; but the violent ſeaſon and difficult paſſage, forc't them to betake themſelves to their former Quarters, which were the more comfortable by reaſon of the Fleet of Ships that arriv'd at *Lieth* with plenty of proviſions for Horſe

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Horſe and Man; one whereof bound from *Hamburgh* with cheeſe, by diſtreſſe of weather was driven into the North of *Scotland* where it was ſeized: but the Maſter pretended he was bound for *Haver de Grace* in *France*, and producing old Cockets, importing as much, he was diſmiſt and a Scotch-man put himſelf and goods aboard for *France*; whereupon they ſet ſail, and about the *Frith* were boarded by an Iriſh Man of Warre, who would have carried the Veſſell to *Ireland*, alledging they were bound for *Lieth*, the Maſter ſtood to his former relation, and deſired they would take the report of a Scotchman who was aboard; ſo that forthwith they left her, and ſhe came ſafe into *Leith*, whence the Scotchman was ſent home to carry the News. Theſe with many other the ſupplies that were ſent from *England* were a great heartning

ning to the Souldiers in the midſt of thoſe many hardſhips they were expos'd to by diſeaſes, and otherwiſe; of which the General himſelf had as great a ſhare as any, for he had ſo many violent fits of the contagious diſeaſe of that Countrey that brought him even to the brink of death; yet the weakneſſe and want of the Generall did neither abate the Souldiers courage, nor retard the enterpriſes they deſign'd for compleating their work; although other difficulties preſented themſelves as ſo many mountains of oppoſition, *viz.* the number of their enemies diſperſed all along the other ſide of the river to prevent their Landing, the danger of the paſſage it ſelf, and the unſeaſonableneſſe of the weather; theſe impediments with the weak condition of the Engliſh, hindred any further proceedings for ſome ſpace of time.

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During which Intervall there hapned as remarkable an accident in *England* as any Story can parallel, which for the ſtrangeneſſe and rarity thereof may well merit my pains to recite, and the Readers patience to peruſe: At *Oxford* (the famous and renowned Nurſery of humane Literature) was tried, condemned, and executed, *Anne Green*, a Servant to Sir *Thomas Read* at *Ounſlu* in that ſhire, who being with childe by a Gentleman in that Houſe (as ſhe affirmed to the laſt) about the fourth moneth of her time; over-working her ſelf fell in travell, and (not knowing what it might be) went to the Houſe of Office, where with ſome ſtraining the Childe fell from her unaware (as ſhe ſaid) being not above a ſpan long; and ſomething appearing in her Linnen that cauſed ſuſpicion, ſearch was made, and an abortive Infant found on

on the top of the Houſe of Office, ſo that 3 daies after (being in that time before ſome Juſtices of the Peace) ſhe was carried Priſoner to *Oxford*, where ſhe was condemned and hang'd in the Caſtle-yard: After ſhe had hung about half an hour (during which time ſhe was puld by the Legs, and ſtrook on the Breaſt by divers of her friends, and others, that ſhe might be out of her pain) ſhe was cut down, put into a Coffin, and brought to a Houſe to be diſſected before ſome Phyſicians: When they opened the Coffin, they perceived a ratling in her throat, a Fellow ſtanding by ſtamped upon her breaſt and belly; yet Doctor *Petty* and two or three more then preſent fell ſpeedily to uſe ſome means to bring her to life, and opened a vein, laid her in a warm bed, procur'd a woman to go into bed to her, and continued the uſe of divers other

Anne Green hang'd at *Oxford*, afterward ſhe reviv'd and is yet alive.

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remedies, having reſpect to her ſenceleſneſſe, head, throat, and breaſt, ſo that in a few hours ſhe ſpake, the next day talked and coughed very heartily, and in ſhort ſpace perfectly recovered: Upon which firſt her reprieve, and then her pardon was procur'd: After this, ſhe (as upon the Gallows) ſtill inſiſted upon her innocency and integrity, in relation to the fact for which ſhe was condemned. And indeed this was look'd upon as a ſpeciall providence of God thus to deliver her, who in the judgements of thoſe that underſtood the buſineſſe was deemed guiltleſſe. Herein did the hand of God wonderfully appear, in detecting the unadviſed actings of men, and in ſhewing us the danger we are in, when we are ſway'd either by paſſion or prejudice againſt the meaneſt of his Creatures.

The

The Parliament weighing how prone the people were to adore the ſhadow of the late King, though the ſubſtance was deſtroy'd, cauſed his Statue that was ſet up at the Weſt end of the Cathedrall of S^t *Paul* to be pulled down, and that alſo in the Royall Exchange, over which they cauſed to be wrote this Motto.

Exit Tyrannus Regum Ultimus Anno Libertatis Angliæ reſtitutæ Primo, Anno Domini 1648. *January* 30.

They likewiſe caus'd that badge of Monarchy the Kings Arms, to be defaced and expung'd out of all Churches, Chappels, and places of publike worſhip and Courts of Judicature throughout their Dominions, and this indeed was a means to make the giddy people forget the Garlick and Onyons of *Egypt* they much hankerd after.

And to adde a more ſplendid luſtre

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ſtre to their ſtrength and greatneſſe; they were highly courted by Embaſſadours from the Neighbouring Nations, *viz.* *Holland*, *Spain*, and *Portugall*, yet the crafty *Hollander* held at a diſtance, as rather willing the proſperity of the Royall party, then heartily deſiring, or effectually endeavouring a peace with them. The Spaniard as he had better ends, ſo had he better ſucceſſe; though in all his addreſſes he was ſtill reminded of his ſuſpending and delaying the execution of juſtice upon the Aſſaſſinates of the Engliſh Reſident at *Madrid*, ſince which time till now the controverſie between the King and Church about that buſineſſe hath been in debate.

The Portugal Ambaſſadour diſmiſt home.

The *Portugall* Embaſſadour (after audience had before a Committee of Parliament, and ſeveral applications unto them) not being

ing fully impowerd, to give a plenary ſatisfaction to the ſtate for their vaſt expences, and to the Merchants for their great loſſes, all occaſioned by them, was at length diſmiſt.

Embaſſadours extraordinary were ſent from the Parliament of *England* to the States of the United Provinces; their Names were *Oliver* S^t *John*, and *Walter Strickland*, men of ſingular parts and of approved integrity, who in gallant equipage, with a magnificent train of followers, ſet ſail from the Downs, *March* 11. 1651. On the 12^th towards Evening, they came to anchor before *Hellevoit ſlugs*, but not without ſome danger: On the 13. they went in Boats to *Roterdam*, being met with veſſels from the States, then by the Engliſh Merchants were conducted to the Engliſh houſe, and nobly entertain'd: During their ſtay there, the Spa-

Engliſh Ambaſſadors are ſent into *Holland*.

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niſh Embaſſador ſent a Gentleman to congratulate their ſafe Arrivall, and to deſire there might be a fair correſpondency and right underſtanding between their Lordſhips and him. About two or three daies after they ſet forward for the *Hague*, where by the way the Maſter of the Ceremonies, with about 30 Coaches, met them, and entertain'd them with ſome Complements, and conducted them to a Houſe at the *Hague*, prepar'd for their reception, where they were feaſted three daies by the States, and then had audience: where the Lord S^t *John* made a Learned and Elo-

they have audience. quent Speech in the Engliſh tongue and then delivered a Copy thereof in Dutch and Engliſh, the heads whereof were in effect as follows.

That they were ſent over to the High and Mighty States of the Netherlands, from the Parliament

ment of the Common-wealth of *England*, to make a firm League and Confederacy between the two Republiques, if they think fit to accept thereof, notwithſtanding the many injuries the Engliſh have ſuſtain'd from the Dutch Nation.

Secondly, To renew and confirm thoſe former Treaties and Agreements of Trade and commerce made between the two Nations.

Thirdly, He ſhewed them the notable advantages of *England*, in reſpect of the pleaſant and commodious ſcituation thereof, for the advancement of trade and all other accommodations.

Laſtly, He told them he was commanded by the Parliament of the Common-wealth of *England* to let their Lordſhips know how highly they reſented the execrable murther of D^r *Doriſlaus* their Agent, and that he doubted not but that their Lordſhips would uſe

their

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their utmoſt care and induſtry in cauſing a ſtrict and diligent ſearch to be made after the Authours thereof.

After which the States (being acquainted with the many affronts the Ambaſſadors Gentlemen and others their attendants, had receiv'd from Engliſh Cavaliers and other ruffians) drew up a Proclamation and ſent it to the Ambaſſadours by the Lord *Catz*, to know whether they judged it full enough; the contents whereof was, To forbid all manner of perſons whatſoever, from giving any affront, either in word or deed, to any of the Ambaſſadours retinue, upon pain of corporall puniſhment.

Three moneths was now ſpent in this tedious and coſtly Embaſſie, and nothing obtain'd ſave affronts and abuſes of all kindes, and the Sword of Juſtice not drawn in their behalf, againſt any one of that rio-

tous

tous rabble, that ſo frequently ſwarm'd at the Ambaſſadours gates, aſſaulting their ſervants, and reviling their perſons: of which injuries the Parliament being deeply ſenſible, and wearied with expectation of what fruits this Treaty would produce, Reſolved (That ſeeing all their Propoſals and endeavours for a laſting and well grounded Peace, were anſwered with dilatory ſhifts and evaſions, on purpoſe to gain time upon the Engliſh, till they ſaw on which ſide the chance of war in *Scotland* would fall) to call home their Ambaſſadours; which ſudden and unexpected news did ſo ſurpriſe the Hoghen Mogens, that they courted them with frequent and unuſuall viſits; and with a multitude of feigned expreſſions, laboured to beget a good opinion in the Engliſh of the reality of their intentions towards an amicable compliance with

they return into *England*.

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with this Nation: notwithſtanding all which the Ambaſſadours ſoon after return into *England infecta pace*.

That which gave further cauſe of jealouſie to the Engliſh, that the Dutch plaid an underhand game with them was, becauſe Admirall *Van-Trumpe* with a Fleet of Ships lay hovering upon the Coaſts of *Scilly*, as though he would make an hoſtile attempt upon that place; but it being demanded of the States of *Holland*, what was the deſigne of their Fleet in riding ſo neer that Iſland? it was anſwered, That they had no other deſigne therein, but to demand reſtitution of ſuch Ships and Goods as the Pyrates thereof had taken from their People: with which anſwer the Parliament were ſomewhat ſatisfied; but not to truſt them too far, ſpeedy order was taken for reducing the ſame into their own hands.

Ac-

Accordingly on the 18th of *April* 1651. Gen. *Blake* (with the addition of a ſquadron of Ships commanded by S^r *George Aiſcue*, that were deſigned for reducing of the *Carybe* Iſlands,) ſet ſail and landed 300 Seamen beſides Landmen upon the Iſle: The Seamen with much reſolution, courage and gallantry, led the van, and eaſily made way for the reſt; ſo that they ſoon became maſters of the Iſlands of *Treſco* and *Briers*, took therein 150 Priſoners, and ſlew about 20; they took alſo two conſiderable Frigots, the one of 18, the other of 32 Guns; they likewiſe became Maſters of the beſt Harbour belonging to thoſe Iſlands: hence the enemy fled to S^t *Maries*, their chief place of ſtrength, which in ſhort time was ſurrendred. As to the exceeding great ſtrength and commodious ſcituation of theſe Iſlands, I need not ſay much, for who ſo knowes

The Iſlands of *Scilly* reduc'd.

thoſe

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thoſe parts, or hath obſerv'd the Card, will ſee what a neceſſity there was of reducing the ſame, and what a ſeaſonable mercy God was pleaſed to Crown their endeavours withall, that they ſhould gain ſo conſiderable a place as that, being fortified both by Nature and Art, without the loſſe of ten men from firſt to laſt.

Cornet Caſtle in *Guernſey* aſſaulted, but in vain.

Upon miſ-information of the State of *Cornet* Caſtle in the Iſle of *Guernſey*, that then held out for the Royall party, a conſiderable number of Foot, with Ladders and all things neceſſary, gave an onſet; but whereas it was reported and beleeved that there was but 40 men in the Caſtle, and 18 of them unable for ſervice, it appeared afterwards that there was 60 able men therein, enough to keep it againſt a far greater number, then was before it, ſo that their Ladders were beaten down and broken with

with ſtones, timber, and caſe-ſhot from the flankers, and many of the Souldiers both ſlain and wounded, inſomuch that it proved a work too hot for the aſſailants: nor was there more ſafety in getting off one or two Boats full of men being ſunk by ſhot from the Caſtle; but how badly ſoever the buſineſſe ſucceeded, the Souldiers were not in the leaſt wanting in their duties.

Brown-Buſhell beheaded at *Tower-hill.*

There was executed at *Towerhill* one that had been a notorious ſtickler for the Royall party by Sea and Land; for ſeverall crimes of bloud and treachery acted by him, while he was in the ſervice of the Parliament, and after his revolt known by the Name of *Brown Buſhell.*

Blackneſſe taken by the Engliſh.

And now once more let us advance Northward, and obſerve the motions of the two Armies: The Engliſh (deſirous to gain upon their adverſaries as much as conſiſted with

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with policy and their own ſafety) with a commanded party under Col. *Monk*, ſet down before *Blackneſſe*, that had much annoyd their Quarters by ſheltring looſe rogues and otherwiſe; After the batteries were made, and ſome ſhot ſpent at it, they deſired Quarter, which (conſidering the ſtrength of the place) was granted, and the place forthwith yeelded. On the other ſide the *Scots* begun to be both powerful and numerous to the eye: For notwithſtanding the many parties and Factions, Strifes, Æmulations, Contentions, Diviſions, Subdiviſions, Excommunications, *&c.* they peec't up an agreement (ſuch as it was) to the ſeeming ſatisfaction of all the diſſenters: And now they joyn againſt the common Enemy, having their greateſt hopes wrapt up in a moſt notable deſign and confederacy, hatcht by the Royall Covenanters of *England* and

and *Scotland*, whereby a generall riſing in the County of *Lancaſter* and parts adjacent was contrived, who by joyning with a conſiderable force from *Scotland*, ſhould have been able to confront the greateſt power the Parliament then had, and this plot had its riſe and progreſſe from the Clergy, thoſe fœudatories of Rebellion and treaſon; but by Gods Providence was ſeaſonably diſcovered; the Grand Agent hereof was *Thomas Cook* of *Graies Inne* Eſquire, who was apprehended and carried before the Councell of State at White-Hall, whence he made his eſcape, but in few daies after was retaken at a Houſe in the Strand; Next diſcovery was by means of a Ship bound from the North of *Scotland* to the *Iſle of Man*, which by contrary windes was driven into *Ayre*, and there ſecur'd and ſearcht, wherein were found many notable Papers,

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giving further light into the buſineſſe.

Not long after this a Party of Horſe and Dragoons marched to *Grenock*, near *Dunbarton*, where they ſeiz'd Mr *Birkenhead* another Agent for the Royall deſigns, about whom they found ſuch Letters, Commiſſions and Inſtructions, that therein their whole plot was diſcovered; Upon which the Parliament ordered, that a conſiderable body of Horſe and Foot ſhould march Northward, under the command of Major Generall *Harriſon* both to prevent inſurrections and likewiſe to oppoſe the Enemy, if they ſhould make an inrode by the way of *Carliſle*.

At *London* was under queſtion the moſt eminent actors in and contributors to the plot aforeſaid, *viz.* Mr *Chriſtopher Love*, Major *Alford*, Maj. *Adams*, Col. *Barton*, Mr *Blackmore*, Mr *Caſe*, Mr *Cauton*, Dr *Drake*, Mr *Drake*,

Mr *Drake*, Capt. *Farr*, Mr *Gibbons*, Mr *Haviland*, Major *Huntington*, Mr *Jenkins*, Mr *Jaquel*, Mr *Jackſon*, Lieut. Col. *Jackſon*, Capt. *Muſſey*, Mr *Nalton*, Capt. *Potter*, Mr *Robinſon*, Mr *Sterks*, Col *Sowton*, Col. *Vaughan*, and others; of all which there ſuffered onely two, *viz.* Mr *Love*, and Mr *Gibbons*; Now Mr *Love* although by many circumlocutions, ſleights, and evaſions, he ſtriv'd to clear himſelf; yet beſides the witneſſes of his own party, that teſtified againſt him, he was everted out of his own Narrative, as alſo out of the ſeverall Petitions preſented by him to the Parliament in his own behalf, after he was condemn'd; which did but procure him a ſhort reſpit from death: for on the 22. of *Auguſt*, 1651, he with Mr *Gibbons* aforeſaid were beheaded on *Towerhill*; the reſt upon their humble Petitions and acknowledge-

Mr *Love* and Mr. *Gibbons* executed.

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ments of their crimes were releaſt and pardoned. And high time it was that ſuch an exemplary piece of juſtice, ſhould be inflicted upon the proud and obdurate Clergy, who till then thought themſelves out of the reach of Magiſtraticall power, and that their Function might cloke their actions; but let them know, that Magiſtracy is an Ordinance of God as well as Miniſtry; for there is no power but of God, and the powers that are are ordained of God.

Therefore it would not be amiſſe, if our Governours in ſome particulars would imitate the Republique of *Venice:* Firſt, By not admitting Eccleſiaſtical perſons into ſecular Councels, becauſe they have relation to another Government, *viz.* Pontificiall. 2. By having a ſpeciall care to the Pulpit and the Preſſe, that no Churchman from the meaneſt Prieſt to the Patriach,

Patriarch, dare tamper with the affairs, deſigns or tranſactions of the State: It being too well known (ſaith my Authour) that Churchmen are the moſt perilous and pernicious inſtruments in a State, if they miſapply their Talents, to poyſon the hearts of the people, to intoxicate their brains, ſuſcitate them to ſedition and a miſlike of the Government; and they have more power to do this, in regard they have the ſway over the nobleſt part of the creature, the ſoul and intellectualls: therefore if any meddle with State-matters in the Pulpit, they are puniſht in an extraordinary ſevere manner, and this (ſaith he) is alledg'd for one main reaſon why the *Venetian* Republique hath kept their Liberties inviolable; and if it ſhall pleaſe God to put it into the hearts of our Governours to take the like courſe, no doubt but we ſhall have the like bleſſing. *Howels* Survey of the Signiory of *Venice.*

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A rising in *Wales.*

There hapned much about this time a petty Insurrection in *Wales*, two or three hundred being got together in behalf of the *Scots* King, whom telltale Fame (that hath continuall credence with the fickle multitude) had possest with pleasing (and yet untrue) news of the defeating Gen. *Cromwels* Army, and the advance of the *Scots* into *England*, which prosperous attempt had an event suitable to the undertaking, *viz.* confusion and destruction.

The English being now desirous to put a period to the warre in *Scotland*, by gaining a passage over the river into *Fife*, for the facilitating their work, and more easie transportation, caused severall boats to be made, with which they gave many great Alarms to the Enemy on the other side, as also to those in *Brunt Island*, in order to what they futher intended.

The

The *Scots* also made many infals upon the out-quarters and Garisons of the English, wherein they had frequently good successe, killing some and slaying others, having the advantage of the English by their knowledge of the Countrey, for prevention whereof, orders were given out for drawing off their remotest Garisons, and contracting their Quarters, which was done accordingly, and the Army put into a marching posture for *Fife*, for which purpose *Blackneſſe* was made their Magazine; but the Ground not yet affording either Grasse or Oats, the enterprise was further suspended.

The *Scots* having compleated their Levies to the Number of 15000 Foot and 6000 Horse, marched on this side *Sterling* to a place called *Torwood*, where they were faced by the English, but would not be drawn to an Engagement,

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yet ſtill lay encamp'd behind bogs, and inacceſſible faſtneſſes, on purpoſe to delay the Warre: Upon which the Engliſh reſolved to land ſome Forces on *Fife* ſide, and for that end there was drawn out 1600 Foot, and 4 Troops of Horſe, commanded by Col. *Overton*, who attempted to land at Queens Ferry, which on the 17th of *July* 1651. with the loſſe of about ſix men was effected, and preſently they fell to intrench themſelves: while this was doing the Lord Gen. *Cromwell* with his Army marcht cloſe up to the Enemy, that in caſe they had marcht towards *Fife*, he might have engaged their rear before they could have reacht *Sterling*: The *Scots* receiving the Alarm the ſame day, forthwith ſent a conſiderable party of Horſe and Foot to the number of 4000 under Sir *John Brown* to drive the Engliſh out of *Fife*: upon which Gen. *Cromwell* ſent

The Engliſh gain a paſſage over into *Fife*.

ſent Maj. Gen. *Lambert* with two Regiments of Horſe and two of Foot to re-enforce the other party, who in 24 hours were ferryed over and joyned, upon which Col. *Okey* with his Regiment fell in among the Enemy, whereby they were forc't to draw into a Battalia, as did the Engliſh alſo, who were more in number then the Enemy, though to equalize that they had greater advantages of ground. In this poſture they continued facing each other about an hour and half; whereupon the Engliſh reſolved to attempt the Enemy by aſcending the Hill, which being done (after a ſhort diſpute) the *Scots* were utterly routed, 2000 or thereabouts were ſlain, and 1400 taken Priſoners, whereof Sir *John Brown* the Commander in chief was one, with Col. *Buchanan* and many others of quality: Of the Engliſh there was few ſlain, but many wounded: A further

4000 of the *Scots* routed, ſlain and taken.

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further additional ſtrength of horſe and foot were ſent into *Fife*, ſo to ſtrengthen the Engliſh that they might be able to encounter the whole body of the *Scots* Army, if occaſion required.

Inchigarvey Caſtle ſurrendred to the Engliſh.

Immediately upon this, was ſurrendred to the Engliſh the ſtrong Caſtle of *Inchigarvey*, ſcituate on a rock in the midſt of the Fryth, between *Queens-Ferry* and *North-Ferry*, wherein were 16 pieces of Ordnance.

July 27. The whole Engliſh Army appeared before *Brunt-Iſland*, and ſent in a Summons for rendition thereof, unto which the Governour returned a modeſt anſwer, and the next day accepted a Parley: Commiſſioners on both ſides were choſen, and after ſome debate it vvas agreed, that the ſaid Iſland, with all the Proviſions, Guns and Shipping of Warre, ſhould be delivered into the hands of

Brunt-Iſland ſurrendred to the Engliſh.

of the Engliſh, *&c.* and that all the Officers and Souldiers in the ſaid Iſland, ſhould march away with Colours flying, Matches lighted, and Bullet in mouth: This place vvas of much concernment to the Engliſh, and ſerved for a ſtore-houſe of all neceſſary ſupplies for the ſupport of their Army.

Thence the Army marched without ſtay to St. *Johns*-Town, a place of great ſtrength and importance, into vvhich the enemy had newly boated a Regiment of Foot: yet when the Engliſh broke down their ſluces, and let the water out of the Graff, the enemies courage failed them, ſo that it was in ſhort ſpace deliver'd.

St. *Johns*-Town yeelded to the Engliſh.

This vvas no ſooner done, but the main body of the Engliſh Army, vvere conſtrained to attend more eminent ſervice, *viz.* the purſuit of the Scots King, who with an Army of about 16000 Horſe and

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The *Scots* enter *England* by the way of *Carliſle.*

and Foot, had ſlipt into *England* by the vvay of *Carliſle:* accordingly moſt of the Infantry vvere boated over to *Lieth,* vvith as much expedition as could be, and preſently after the Horſe: Orders vvere immediately given to Maj. Gen. *Lambert,* to march vvith 3000 Horſe and Dragoons, and (if he could) to get into the rear of the enemy. Maj. Gen. *Harriſon* vvas ordered likewiſe to get into their van, to ſtop them and do vvhat further he thought fit: beſides theſe there was about 16 Regiments of Horſe and Foot vvith Gen. *Cromwell* upon their march after the enemy: And to proſecute the affairs of *Scotland,* Liev. Gen. *Monke* vvas left vvith a party of 7000 Horſe and Foot, vvho ſtraitway took in the ſtrong Town and Caſtle of *Sterling, Aberdeen, Abernethy, Dundee, Dunotter* Caſtle, *Dunbarton* Caſtle, vvith ſeverall others, ſo that the whole

whole Realme of *Scotland,* was (after a paſſage gain'd into *Fife*) with little or no difficulty ſubdued and made tributary to the Republique of *England.*

The *Scots* enter the City of *Worceſter,*

The *Scots* Army, after many halts and skirmiſhes, long and tædious marches, vveakned in their bodies and diſtracted in their mindes, decreaſing rather then increaſing, at length put into *Worceſter*; whence the King ſent out his Letters mandatory to Sr *Thomas Middleton* to raiſe forces for him, and to Col. *Mackworth* Governour of *Shrewsbury* to the like purpoſe, as he did to others alſo, but without ſucceſſe: He vvas likewiſe proclaim'd King of *Great Britain, France* and *Irelrnd,* in moſt places vvhere he came: which blaſt of Honour (like *Jonah*'s Gourd) quickly vaniſht: for alas by this project of theirs, of coming into *England,* they run themſelves into inevitable

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in ſhort ſpace by the acceſſion of Papiſts, Royalliſts and diſcontented Presbyterians, they encreas'd to the number of 1500: Gen. *Cromwels* Regiment of Foot being then at *Mancheſter*, was appointed to meet Col. *Lilburn* at *Preſton*: To prevent this conjunction, the enemy bent their courſe towards *Mancheſter* to ſurprize the ſaid Regiment; whereupon Col. *Lilburn* aſſay'd to flank the enemy in their march, and by that means to joyn with thoſe Foot; which the enemy perceiv'd and preſt to engage. Now though Col. *Lilburn* was overmatcht with Foot in point of number, whereby the diſpute proved tædious and difficult, yet in the ſpace of an hour, the enemy was totally routed, many perſons of quality were taken, as Col. *Leg*, Col. *John Robinſon*, Col. *Bayns*, Col. *Gerard*, 4 Lieut. Col. 1 Major, 4 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 20 Gentle-

The Earl of *Derby* routed in *Lancaſhire*.

inevitable danger, as the Poet ſayes,

Decidit in Syllam, qui vult vitare Charybdim.

being environed on all ſides with the Militia Forces of the ſeverall Counties of the Nation, beſides Gen. *Cromwels* Army they ſo much dreaded; there was likewiſe a conſiderable body of Horſe and Foot under Maj. Gen. *Lambert* and *Harriſon* that attended their motions: Col. *Robert Lilburne* was left in *Lancaſhire* to hinder the Earl of *Derby* from raiſing Forces in thoſe parts, other parties were diſpos'd into ſeverall other places, to hinder the enemy of Proviſion, or ſtop their flight as occaſion ſhould be.

The Earl of *Derby* being landed (as vvas expected) at *Wyewater* in *Lancaſhire*, with about 300 Gentlemen and others, endeavour'd to raiſe the Country, while the Engliſh were buſied at *Worceſter*, and in

20 Gentlemen and Reformadoes, 500 Common Souldiers, with all their baggage, Sumpters, Arms and Ammunition, the Earl of *Derby*'s George, Garter and other robes with badges of the Order, but he himself escaped and recovered *Worcester*: There were slain the Lord *Widrington*, Sr *Thomas Tildesly*, Col. *Matth. Boynton*, Sr *William Throgmorton*, Sr *Francis Gamuel* with some other inferior Officers and about 60 private Souldiers. Of the Parliaments Party but 10 were slain, but many wounded: For this peece of service Col. *Lilburn* was bountifully rewarded, as he indeed deserved.

Gen. *Cromwell* (who by delayes, never contributed to approaching dangers) with his Army came to *Worcester*, before he was either expected or desired by his Adversaries; whenas the whole Army was presently disposed about the City,

City, in order to a close begirting thereof.

The first remarkable attempt, was the possessing a Passe upon the *Severne*, at a place called *Upton*, which was done by a party led on by Maj. Gen. *Lambert*, and was presently made good by Lieut. Gen. *Fleetwoods* Brigade, who marched towards the River *Teame*, over which was made a Bridge of Boats, and another over *Severne* on the Generals side; upon which the enemy took the Alarme, and drew out Horse and Foot to oppose the Lieut. Generals passage; to whose relief there was commanded over Colonell *Inglesbyes* and Col. *Fairfax* Regiments of Foot, the Generals Lifeguard, and Col. *Hackers* Regiment of Horse; all which were led on by Gen. *Cromwell* in person: then was commanded over likewise Col. *Goffs*, and Maj. Gen. *Deans* Regiments, who

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fell to ſcouring the hedges, which the enemy had lined, and beat them from hedge to hedge, and being ſeconded by a freſh ſupply (after about an hours ſharp diſpute) the enemy was forced to give ground and fly to *Powick* bridge, where with about three Regiments more they maintained another hot diſpute, but at length quitted their ground alſo, and ran into *Worceſter*, except ſome that were taken.

After which (renewing their courage) they drew out what Horſe and Foot they could on the Generals ſide, thinking moſt of his Army had been on the other ſide, making a bold and reſolute ſally, wherby the Generals men were forced a little to retire; but the ſcales preſently turn'd, and in ſuch ſort that the enemy was totally routed both Horſe and Foot, their Works and Fort-Royall were taken, and their Canon turned upon themſelves,

ſelves, the Town alſo was ſtraitway entr'ed and ſack'd; moſt of the Scots Infantry were ſlain and taken, but of their Horſe above 3000 eſcap'd, of which Col. *Barton* lying about *Bewdly* with ſome Horſe and Dragoons, took neer upon a thouſand; Col. *Lilburn* with the Gener. Regiment of Foot, met with the Earl of *Derby*, that lately ſo narrowly miſt his hands, with the Earl of *Lauderdaile* and above an hundred perſons of quality more. In this engagement and the gleanings thereof, there were taken Priſoners neer 10000, and about 3000 ſlain: Thoſe of Quality taken, were Duke *Hamilton*, Earl *Lauderdaile*, Earl of *Rothes*, Earl of *Carnwarth*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*, Sir *John Packington*, Sir *Charles Cunningham*, Sir *Ralph Clare*, Lo. *Spine*, Lord *Sinclare*, Earl of *Cleveland*, Earl of *Derby*, Earl of *Kelly*, Col. *Graves*, Mr *Richard Fanſhaw* Secre-

The *Scots* routed at *Worceſter*, *Sept.* 3. 1651.

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tary to the Scots King: 6 Col. of Horſe, 13 of Foot, 9 Lieu. Col. of Horſe, 8 of Foot, 6 Majors of Horſe, 13 Maj. of Foot, 37 Capt. of Horſe, 72 Capt. of Foot, 55 Quartermaſters of Horſe, 89 Lieutenants of Foot; Maj. Gen. *Pitſcotty*, Maj. Gen. *Montgomery*, the Lieutenant Gen. of the Ordnance, Adjut. Generall of the Foot, the Marſhall, Quartermaſter Generall, & Waggonmaſter Generall: 76 Cornets of Horſe, 99 Enſignes of Foot, 30 of the Kings ſervants, 9 Miniſters, 9 Chirurgions, 158 Colours, the Kings Standard, Coach and Horſes, with other rich goods and his collar of SS. Many Parties were taken beſides in ſeverall other places, as *Warwickſhire*, *Shropſhire*, *Lancaſhire*, *Cheſhire*, *Yorkſhire*, &c. inſomuch that few of that great Body eſcaped, but were either killed or taken. Maj. Gen. *Maſſey* being ſorely wounded, ſurrendred himſelf

ſelf to the Counteſſe of *Stamford*, and by the Lord *Grey* of *Groby* her Sonne, was ſecur'd and ſent to *London*, whence in ſhort ſpace he made an eſcape: In another place was taken Maj. Gen. *Middleton*, and Lieut. Gen. *David Leſley*; ſo that I may ſay, the gleanings of this Victory, were not much inferior to the harveſt thereof.

Neer this time, moſt of the Nobility and Gentry of *Scotland*, were taken at a place called *Ellet* in that Nation, where they were aſſembled to propagate the Royall deſignes: *viz.* Old Gen. *Leſley*, Earl Marſhall, Lord of *Keith*, Earl of *Craford*, Lord *Ogilby*, Lord *Burgoiny*, Lord *Huntly*, Lord *Lee*, with many Knights, Gentlemen and Miniſters: all which were ſoon after ſhipt and ſent for *England*.

Such was the fate that attended the Scots and their King, that He who a few dayes before was proclaimed

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claimed King of *Great Britain*, had now neither Camp nor Garriſon, nor lodging to flie unto or ſafely to repoſe himſelf in for ſhelter, 500lb ſterling being offer'd to any that ſhould detect him; which notwithſtanding he eſcaped, making a diſguiſed peregrination through City and Country, till he met with a fit opportunity for his tranſportation into *France*, where he now is. Yet of the great number of his friends, adherents and followers that were taken, none of quality ſuffered but the Earl of *Derby*, who was beheaded at *Bolton* in *Lancaſhire*, and Sir *Tim. Fetherſton*: others of leſſe note were executed at *Cheſter*, *Shrewsbury* and other places.

Earl of *Derby* beheaded.

Nor did the Royalliſts themſelves expect any other or better fortune would attend them in this invaſion then that you have heard; as appears by Duke *Hamiltons* Letter to Mr. *Will. Croſts*, taken among other

other Papers a few dayes before the fight, the ſumme whereof follows;

WE are all laughing at the ridiculouſneſſe of our condition, who having quit Scotland, *being ſcarce able to maintain it; yet we graſpe at all, and nothing but all will ſatisfie us, or to loſe all: I confeſſe I cannot tell whether our hopes or fears are greateſt; but we have one ſtout Argument, and that is deſpair, for we muſt now either ſhortly fight or die. All the Rogues have left us, I will not ſay whether for fear or diſloyalty; but all now with his Majeſty are ſuch as will not diſpute his Commands.*

Duke *Hamiltons* Letter.

So that you ſee, this undertaking was not the product of a mature and deliberate councell, but of neceſſity and deſperation.

Soon after this the Parliament took order for reducing the two Iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Man*; that

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had been and would ſtill be notable receptacles, for the entertaining all manner of fugitives and diſaffected perſons.

In order to which buſineſſe, Col. *Hayne* with about 2 Regiments of Foot and 2 Troops of Horſe, on the 14th of *Octob.* 1651. were ſhipt at *Weymouth* for *Jerſey*; they were in all eighty Veſſels, and ſet ſayl *Octob.* 17. but a ſtorm forced them in again. On the 19th they ſet ſayl again, and about 12 that night came to an Anchor under *Sarke* Iſland, next morning they bent their courſe towards *Jerſey*, and came to an anchor in S^t *Owens* Bay; next day they ſailed and anchored before S^t *Brelades* Bay, when the ſeas proved ſo rough that the Fleet was ſcattered; notwithſtanding on the 21th it was reſolved, that an attempt ſhould be made upon the Iſland that night at S^t *Owens* Bay, being neceſſitated thereunto for want

want of Horſemeat; in few hours after they embark'd their men aboard the ſmall Boats, Gen. *Blake* and all his Officers were very active in this buſineſſe, who about two hours after the flood weighed Anchor, cut ſome of their Cables, hoiſted ſailes and ſtood in for the ſhore, and were ſoon aground on the ſhore ſide, ſome at 3 foot, ſome at 4, 5, 6, 7 foot water; their men preſently leapt out, ſome up to the middle, ſome to the neck, and run aſhore; the enemy playing hard upon them with great and ſmall ſhot, and with their Horſe gave a hot charge; yet after half an hours diſpute, they fled and left behind them 12 Guns and ſome Colours at that place; after which and that their Horſe were landed, they marched further into the Iſland, and on the 23th *Octob.* poſſeſt themſelves of three Forts more with two Guns in each; they marched on further till

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till they came within ſight of *Elizabeth*-Caſtle, under which was a Fort called S^t *Albans* Tower, where was 14 Guns, the ſpeedy reducement whereof was reſolved upon and a Summons ſent in, and in two hours time it was delivered up. The next buſineſſe they had to do, was to take in Mount *Orgueil* Caſtle, which upon eaſie termes was alſo ſurrendred: but *Elizabeth* Caſtle being a place of farre greater ſtrength, was not reduc'd till the middle of *Decemb.* following; the Governour thereof S^r *George Carteret*, had large termes granted both to himſelf and all with him, by reaſon of the marvellous ſtrength and ſcituation thereof, which was ſuch as might have coſt much blood, treaſure and time in the gaining of it.

The Iſland of *Jerſey* reduc'd.

Octob. 16th 1651. Under Colonell *Duckenfield* were ſhipt 3 Regiments of Foot, *viz.* Gen. *Cromwels* Regiment

Regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. *Worſly*, Maj. Gen. *Deans* Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. *Mitchell*, and Colonell *Duckenfields* Regiment, with two Troops of Horſe, theſe were all ſhipt at *Cheſter* and *Liverpool* for the reducing the *Iſle of Man*: and on *Octob.* 18th. they hoiſted ſayl, but by contrary windes were driven into the Harbour of *Beumorris*, on the 25th. about two in the morning, the wind coming about ſomewhat ſoutherly, with a pretty freſh gale, they ſet ſayl again, and about two or three aclock in the afternoon they had a cleer view of the *Calfe of Man*, Caſtle *Ruſhen*, *Derby*-Fort, *Douglas*-Fort, and moſt part of the Iſland, as alſo of the Iſlanders, both Horſe and Foot in their ſeverall motions, muſtering up what ſtrength they could: when by a ſudden ſtorm the Fleet was hindred from coming up any thing neer

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neer the ſhore; upon which they ſteer'd their courſe towards the North end of the Iſland, and with no ſmall difficulty fetcht *Ramſey-bay* that night, where they caſt Anchor, and with a ſmall Party fac'd the Iſlanders, yet was there no ſhot exchang'd. *Octob.* 16. came on board an Iſlander, imploy'd by the chief of that Iſland, to aſſure the Engliſh they ſhould have no oppoſition in landing, but might ſecurely come under their Forts, which they had taken poſſeſſion of for them, and that only two Caſtles held out, *viz.* Caſtle-*Ruſhen* and Caſtle *Peele*, which were kept by the Forces of the Count. of *Derby*: now becauſe he had nothing in writing to confirm what he had ſaid, he was diſtruſted; wherefore Maj. *Fox* was boated into the Iſland, to enquire the truth of what the Iſlander had reported, and forthwith returned vvith the full

full confirmation thereof; and preſently after ſome came from the Iſland as Commiſſioners, entreating that their poor Iſland might be preſerved from ſpoyl, and the Inhabitants from undoing; by landing only ſome part of a Regiment, or at the moſt but a Regiment; upon which, they vvould bring Proviſions at a marketable rate to the ſhore, to ſupply the vvants of ſuch as ſhould continue on ſhipboard, and would aſſiſt thoſe that were to land, in reducing the Caſtles: which Propoſals vvere in part aſſented unto by the Commander in Chief Col. *Duckenfield*, being ſomewhat oblig'd thereto by the civilities of the people. But on the 27th moſt of the men on ſhipboard were endangered by a long and continued ſtorm, many of the Veſſels not being able to ride in the Bay: one ran aſhore and vvas bulged, but the men ſaved, many others vvere

The Iſle of *Man* reduc'd.

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were driven ſeverally up and down; which dangers by ſea and delayes by land, the Caſtles ſtill holding out, being ſenſible of. On the 28th. Horſe and Foot were ordered to come on ſhore, and being poſſeſt of all the Forts in the Iſland, they beſieg'd both the Caſtles of *Peele* and *Ruſhen*, in vvhich the Counteſſe of *Derby* then vvas, both which were preſently ſummoned and brought to very low termes vvithout any bloodſhed; and delivered up to Col. *Duckenfield* for the uſe of the Parliament of *England*, *Octob.* 26. 1651. Where vvas found ſtore of Ammunition and Proviſion of all ſorts, and in the Harbor ſome Veſſels alſo vvere taken: Theſe Caſtles vvere of ſuch ſtrength, that if it had pleaſed God the defendants had not been poſſeſt vvith a ſpirit of fear, much blood might have been ſpent in the reducing of them.

Caſtle *Peele* and *Ruſhen* taken.

In

In ſhort ſpace after there was ſurrendred to the Parliaments Forces, that ſtrong and impregnable hold of *Cornet*-Caſtle in the *Iſle of Guernſey*.

Cornet-Caſtle in *Guernſey* ſurrendred

The next remarkable paſſages of the Affairs of this Nation, was the deceaſe of two of the Parliaments Chieftains, one was Generall *Popham* one of the Admirals of the Engliſh-Fleet, a man of ſingular worth and gallantry; yet his ſhort continuance in that employment, did not ſo much ſhew us what he was, as what he would have been, had it pleaſed the great Diſpoſer of all things to have prolong'd his dayes.

The other was the never to be forgotten *Henry Ireton* Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, under his Father in Law his Excellency the Lord-Generall *Cromwell*, who ended his dayes ſhortly after the ſiege and taking of *Limrick* in *Ireland*: a man

who

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who for piety, prudence and policy in Civill and Martial affairs, equal'd, if not excel'd the moſt of men: yet was there left behind ſuch worthy Patriots and Champions of their Country, as upon all occaſions have ſtood in the gap of the greateſt difficulties.

The Parliament (being now throughly ſenſible of the many delayes, miſchiefs and wrongs, for a long time and even now practis'd by the *Hollanders*, both in their Treaties and traffique) ſet forth an Act for encreaſe of Shipping and encouragement of Navigation, which was the moſt pleaſing and advantagious Act to the Merchants and Seamen that could be, and by which the hearts of thoſe rough ſpirited men were more endeared to the Parliaments Intereſt, then by any thing they ever did or could do; the heads whereof were theſe;

That no Commodity whatſoever of the

the growth or Manufacture of Aſia, Africa *or* America, *or any part thereof, as well of the Engliſh Plantations as others, ſhall be imported into* England, Ireland, *or any the territories thereof, in any Ships or Veſſels, but in ſuch only as do truly belong to this Commonwealth or the Plantations thereof, under penalty of the forfeiture of Goods and Veſſels, and of* Europe *the like:* The Act for Navigation.

That no Commodities whatſoever of forregn growth or manufacture, which are to be brought into this Commonwealth in Ships belonging to the People thereof, ſhall be by them ſhipped from any places, but only from thoſe of the ſaid growth, production or manufacture; or from thoſe Ports where the ſaid Commodities can only be, or uſually have been ſhipt for tranſportation, and from none other places.

That no ſorts of Fiſh, uſually caught by the people of this Nation, nor any Oyl made of Fiſh, nor any whale

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Finne or Whalebones, ſhall be imported, as aboveſaid, but only ſuch as ſhall be caught in Veſſels belonging to the people of this Nation, under the former penalty.

That no kindes of ſalted Fiſh, from the firſt of Feb. 1653. *ſhall be exported out of this Land, in any other ſave Engliſh Veſſels.*

Severall other Exceptions and Proviſoes there was in reference to the Commodities of *Eaſt-India*, from the Levant Seas, from the Ports of *Spain* and *Portugall:* This is the ſubſtance of that Act which did ſo exceedingly perplex the avaritious, greedy and encroaching *Hollander.* Who notwithſtanding ſet on foot another Treaty with the Engliſh, by ſending Ambaſſadors extraordinary, and ſeeing they could not obtain their deſires thereby, they aſſay'd to do it by force and treachery: which machinations, God (in mercy to this poor Nation)

Nation) by weak inſtruments, detected and turned upon their own heads: yet could they have procured the calling in of that Act, they would hardly have ſtuck at any other the demands of the Engliſh; but failing therein, they began to diſpute that ancient and unqueſtionable Right of the Engliſh Soveraignty in the narrow Seas, by refuſing to ſtrike therein, for which they had the fortune to be alwayes beaten, not thriving in any ſuch contempt or bravado; upon which occaſion began that ſad breach between the two Republiques, the effects whereof we yet feel and groan under; from which God in his good time will deliver us.

The firſt Sea-fight between the Dutch and the Engliſh.

For in *May* 1652. *Van Trump* Admirall of the Dutch-Fleet, with about 42 ſail of Ships, was diſcovered on the backſide of the *Goodwin-ſands* by Major *Bourn*, who commanded a ſquadron of the Engliſh

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Ships, the Dutch bearing towards *Dover-Road*: upon which the Greyhound Frigot was commanded to make sayl and speak with them, which she did, and then they strook their top-sayl, demeaned themselves civilly and said, they came from Admirall *Trump*, with a Message to the Commander in Chief of the English Fleet: And coming aboard, they saluted our Ships, and in order to the satisfaction of our Nation, brought this accompt; That the Northerly windes having blown hard severall dayes, they were forced further Southward then they intended, and having rode for some dayes off *Dunkirk*, where they had lost divers Anchors and Cables, professing they intended no injury to the English Nation: Gen. *Blake* with the rest of the English Fleet, was at that time to the Westward; but receiving speedy advice of all these

passages

passages from Major *Bourne*, made what haste possibly he could to ply towards them; and on the 19th of *May* in the morning he saw them at Anchor about *Dover-Roade*, and being within three Leagues of them, they weighed and stood to the Eastward, where they met with an Expresse from the States: whereupon he hastned with all the sayl he could make towards ours, and bore directly up with our Fleet, *Van-Trumpe* being the headmost.

Upon which Gen. *Blake* shot three Guns at *Van-Trumps* Flag, but without Balls, and *Van-Trumpe* answered with a Gun on the averse side of his Ship, signifying a disdain, and in stead of striking his top-sayl, hung out a red Flag, which was the signall for his whole Fleet, and gave Gen. *Blake* a broad-side; this was the manner of the beginning of that Fight which hath caused so much trouble to the two Common-

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wealths; the continuance was for about 4 hours, untill night parted them, in which fight one of the Dutch Ships was ſunk, and another of 30 Guns taken, with the Captains of both and about 150 Priſoners; of the Engliſh there was about 10 ſlain and 40 wounded: the Engliſh Admirall received much hurt in her Maſts, Sails and Riggin, many ſhot were likewiſe plac'd in her Hull, and the hurt that was done to the reſt of the Fleet was not conſiderable.

This attempt of the Dutch while they were upon a Treaty, did ſo incenſe the Parliament, that notwithſtanding all the addreſſes and overtures of their Ambaſſadours, and the coming over of two more, they could not appeaſe them without ſatisfaction for that injury.

Although in ſeverall Papers put in to the Councell of State they laboured to excuſe the ſame, alledging,

ing, *That the unhappy Fight between the Ships of both Commonwealths, did happen without the Knowledge, and againſt the Wills of the Lords States Generall of the Netherlands, taking God the ſearcher of mens hearts to witneſſe the ſame: and that by Letters and Meſſages, they were daily aſſur'd of the ſincerity of their ſaid Lords, and that with grief and aſtoniſhment they receiv'd the fatall News of that unhappy raſh action; and thereupon fell into conſultation about a remedy to mitigate that raw and bloudy wound: and to that end had appointed a ſolemn meeting of all the Provinces, whereby they doubted not (but by Gods favour) ſuch preſent cure for theſe troubles may be wrought, whereby not only the outward cauſe of all further evils, may be taken away, but alſo by an interne comfort, the mindes may be redreſſed and reduced again, to a better hope of the Treaty in hand; and that this thing was moſt earneſtly agitated by*

The Apology of the Dutch Ambaſſadours for the late affront offered to the Engliſh in the *Downs.*

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their Lords for the common good of both Nations, to ſhun the deteſtable ſhedding of Chriſtian bloud, ſo much deſired by the enemies of both Nations: They therefore crave and beſeech this Honourable Councell, by the pledges of common Religion and Liberty, to ſuffer nothing to be done out of too much heat, that afterwards may prove neither revocable nor repairable, by too late idle vowes and wiſhes; but that they might without delay receive a kinde Anſwer; which they deſire ſo much the more, becauſe the Ships of their Lords and Shippers, as well in the broad Sea, as in the Ports of this Commonwealth, ſome by force, and ſome by fighting are kept.

Unto which the Parliament reply'd.

The Parliaments Anſwer to and reſolution thereupon.

That calling to minde with what continued demonſtrations of friendſhip, they have demeaned themſelves towards their Neighbours of the United Provinces, from the beginning of their inteſtine

inteſtine troubles, omitting nothing that might tend to a good correſpondency with them, do finde themſelves much ſurpriz'd with the unſuitable returns that have been made thereunto, and eſpecially at the Acts of Hoſtility lately committed in the very roads of England, *upon the Ships of this Commonwealth: Upon conſideration of all which, and of the ſeverall Papers delivered by the Ambaſſadours into the Councell of State, they farther anſwered: That as they would be willing to make a charitable conſtruction of the expreſſions in the ſaid Papers, endeavouring to repreſent the late Engagement of the Fleets, to have hapned without the Knowledge and againſt the Minde of their Superiors; So when they conſider how diſagreeable to that Profeſſion, the Revolutions and Actions of your State and their Miniſters at Sea have been in the midſt of a Treaty offered by themſelves and managed here by their Ambaſſadours;*

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dours; the extraordinary preparations of an hundred and fifty saile of Ships, without any visible occasion, and the Instructions themselves given by the States to their Commanders at Sea; too much cause is found to beleeve, that the Lords the States Generall of the United Provinces, have an Intention by force to usurp the known Right of England *in the Seas, to destroy the Fleets that are (under God their Walls and Bulwarks,) and thereby to expose this Commonwealth to Invasion at their pleasure, as by their late Action they have attempted to do: Whereupon the Parliament conceive themselves obliged to endeavour, with Gods assistance, as they shall have opportunity, to seek Reparation of the wrongs already suffered, and Security that the like be not attempted for the future. Nevertheless with this minde and desire, that all differences betwixt the Nations may (if possibly) be friendly and peaceably composed, as God shall open*

open a way by his providence thereunto, and circumstances shall be conducing, to render such endeavours lesse dilatory, and more effectuall then those of this kinde heretofore usually have been.

The Dutch Ambassadours have audience and depart

This short and smart answer contained yet something in it that tended to a possibility of an accommodation; yet all the severall conferences and debates about this businesse came to nothing, but broke quite off, and in short space after the Ambassadours had audience in Parliament, took their leaves and departed.

And now these two mighty States prepare to offend each other, and accordingly Gen. *Blake* the English Admirall, with a gallant and resolute Fleet of Ships, advances Northward towards the Isles of *Orkney*, to seize upon and hinder all such as they should finde fishing on those coasts; where he took

12 Dutch

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12 Dutch men of Warre guarding their Busses, but most of the Busses were let go.

The Fight between the Dutch and English Fleets neer *Plimouth.*

S^r *George Ayscue* with his Squadron of Ships being left to guard the narrow Seas, discovered a Fleet of *Flemings* between *Dover* and *Calice*, being about 30; of which 10 were taken and burnt, the rest ran ashore on the Coasts of *France*: Many other Prizes were daily brought in (both of the Dutch and French) by the Ships and Frigots of this Commonwealth. Thence Sir *George Ayscue* with his Fleet sailed to the Westward, to seek out the Dutch Fleet, to guard the Seas, and to conduct the Merchantmen that lay at *Plimouth* through the Channel: and being about seven or eight Leagues off *Plimouth*, he receiv'd intelligence of the Dutch Fleet, and presently a Councell of Warre was called, upon which they resolved to stand over for the Coast

Coast of *France*, as the most probable way to meet with them; and the same day being the 16 of *Aug.* between one and two in the afternoon, they had sight of the Dutch Fleet, and presently made what saile they could towards them, to discover their number, being about 60 saile of Men of Warre, and 30 Merchantmen: the English were but 38 saile, 4 Fireships, and 4 Scouts; yet they came up with the enemy about four in the afternoon, and began the fight with much resolution and gallantry; Sir *George* and about 6 other Ships, charging through the whole body of the enemies Fleet, receiv'd much hurt in their Hulls, Masts, Sails and Rigging: yet did they tack-about, weather them, and charge them all again, and continued thus engaged in the body of the enemies Fleet till it was dark night; and had not the rest of the English Captains

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Captains failed to do their duties, this Dutch Fleet (in all likelihood) had been wholly defeated. In this engagement the Engliſh had ſome ſlain and ſome wounded, but of note they loſt only Capt. *Pack*, whoſe Leg being ſhot off, he died ſoon after of it, who was an honeſt and valiant Seaman: there was wounded Capt. *Liſle* and Capt. *Witheridge:* a Fireſhip of theirs was ſunk, alſo two other Ships of the enemies were ſuppoſed to be ſunk, but what other loſſe they receiv'd an accompt could not be had: the darkneſſe of the night put a period to the diſpute, ſo that the Dutch ſtood away for the Coaſts of *France*, and the Engliſh for the Port of *Plimouth*, to repair their Maſts and Rigging, without which they could no further proſecute the enemy.

Both Fleets retire.

During this engagement, Gen. *Blake* came from the Northward into

into the Downs, where there fell into his hands about ſix more conſiderable Dutch Prizes, and ſent ſome Frigots to the Weſtward to reinforce Sir *George Ayſcues* Fleet: Preſently after this Capt. *Penn* with a ſquadron of Ships hovering about the Coaſts of *France*, ſurprizd 6 Ships more belonging to the Dutch, which had been in the Duke of *Venice* ſervice, and were now return'd richly laden, all ſtout Ships of Warre and of great burthen.

Sep. 5. The Engliſh Fleet under Gen. *Blake* riding in the Downs, receiving intelligence of a French Fleet, weighd Anchor and ſtood over for the French Coaſts; about 5 of the clock they deſcry'd them weighing Anchor in *Calice* roade, thinking by that means to eſcape: the night approaching, the Engliſh chaſed them as farre as they durſt for the Sands of *Dunkirk*, took moſt of them, and about midnight gave over:

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over: The Names of thoſe taken were as followes.

The Triton, commanded by *Chevalier de Verdiel*, a Ship of 31 Guns, in which was *Monſieur Bimulet* Commander in Chief of all the Fleet.

The Shepheard, commanded by *Chevalier Boymerant* of 29 Guns.

The Gift of God, commanded by *Chevalier de la Charta* of 30 Guns.

The Dutcheſſe, commanded by *Monſieur de la Roch* of 22 Guns.

The Creſcent, commanded by *Monſieur de la Viel Dean* of 26 Guns.

The Hunter, commanded by *Monſieur de la Gicleck* of 22 Guns.

The S^t *Lewis*, commanded by *Monſieur de la Gory* of 28 Guns.

A ſmall Frigot of 8 Guns.

Six Fireſhips.

This French Fleet was bound to touch at *Calice*, there to take in Proviſions and Men for the Relief of *Dunkirk*: but the Engliſh thus intercepting

tercepting them, the *Dunkirkers* deſpair'd of any relief, and yeelded it up to the *Spaniards*; the like alſo did *Graveling*: this did in part retaliate for thoſe great loſſes and injuries the Engliſh had ſuſtained from the French.

The Fight between the Dutch and the Engliſh Fleets, called *The Kentiſh knock.*

Sep. 27. Gen. *Blake* with his Fleet, diſcovered on the backſide of the *Goodwin Sands*, about 60 ſaile of Dutch men of Warre, under the command of Admirall *De Wit*: on the 28, Gen. *Blake* with his Fleet got under-ſaile and bore in among the enemy, but being upon a Sand called the *Kentiſh Knock* (under which the Dutch placed themſelves, that the Engliſh might be miſchiev'd if they ſhould endeavour the weather-gage,) they found they had not three fathom water, inſomuch that the Generals Ship, *the Soveraign*, *the Reſolution*, *the Andrew* and others were on ground, but without any harm; they all got

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preſently off, fell to the buſineſſe again, and ſtaid by the enemy till night parted: After this diſpute the Dutch abode all night at ſome diſtance to Leeward of the Engliſh, as if they had an intention to engage again. Next morning *Sep.*29. at day break, the Dutch Fleet was ſeen about two Leagues Northeaſt of the Engliſh; who (though there was but little winde and various) bore after them all the forenoon, but the wind coming to North and B. Weſt, they could not get up to them: yet ſome of the beſt Frigots were commanded to bear up as neer the Dutch as they could, and to keep them in play till the reſt of the Fleet could get up; and with much ado about three a clock got within ſhot of the enemy, who fearing that by degrees the Engliſh Fleet would get within them, ſet up their main ſailes and ran for it, after whom about 10 Frigots had the chaſe

The Dutch are ſhamefully worſted.

chaſe till ſix a clock that night. Next morning *Sept.*30. the Engliſh bore after them again with a freſh gale at S. W. and purſued them untill they had ſight of *Weſt-Gabell* in *Zealand*, and ſaw them run into *Goree*. Hereupon the Engliſh concluded at a Councell of Warre, not to run further upon the Coaſts of *Holland*, as well to avoid the ſhallowes, as becauſe of the want of Proviſion in the Fleet.

The loſſe that the Dutch apparently ſuſtain'd was, that three of their Ships were diſabled in the firſt encounter, all their Maſts being cut down, others of them loſt their heads, and others their Boltſprit-maſts and Yards, the Dutch rear-Admirall being towed by a Fly-boat of 32 Guns, was boarded by the *None-ſuch* Frigot with 30 men, and the Fly-boat with 30 more, but there being water in the hold, and wanting Maſts and Sails,

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he took the Rear-Admirall, the Captain and about 80 men out of them, and left the Vessels with the dead men floating in the Sea: Of the English the losse was not great, about 40 being slain, and about 40 wounded; in such shamefull sort were the Dutch defeated, who were so mighty at Sea, that they were a terrour to the whole Universe.

The fame of this unhappy breach between two such Potent States, quickly spread it self into all places, that were any whit eminent for trade or commerce, and the effects thereof were both seen and heard in the *Mediterranean* Sea, as well as in the English Channel, whether the English had sent severall Ships of Warre, to secure their Merchants from the French Pyrates of *Toulon*, *Marsellis*, *&c.* A squadron whereof of 4 saile, *viz.* the *Paragon*, *Phœnix*, *Constant Warwick* and *Elizabeth* (having under convoy three Merchants

Merchants Ships, two from *Scandarone*, and one from *Smyrna*) met with 11 saile of Dutch men of Warre, who presently came up with the English and began the engagement, but night came on and parted them: next morning the Dutch began again, and found as hot work as can be imagin'd from so small a number, two of their main top-masts being shot down, and one of their Ships fired, but afterwards quenched: the Phœnix a stout English Frigot of 45 Guns, was clap'd on board by a heavy Dutch Ship, the men overpowr'd and the Ship taken. Of this petty succesſe the Dutch exceedingly boasted: yet they bought it dearly, and that by their number, not their valour; the English not giving out so long as they had Men or munition; for the *Paragon* lost 27 Men, and had about 60 wounded; the *Elizabeth* had but

Four English men of Warre are worsted by eleven Dutch men of Warre in the *Straights.*

The *Phœnix* Frigot is taken by the Dutch.

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two barrels of Powder left, so hard they ply'd it, and to such streſſe were they put: Yet in despight of their Adversaries, they got safe with their Merchants into *Portolongone*; this fight was neer the Island of *Corsica*.

Upon the nick of this breach came into *England* an Ambassadour from the Queen of *Sweden*, where he ended his life before he effected any thing: another also from the King of *Denmarke*, who being a contemporary and confederate with the States of *Holland*, durst not but dance after their Pipe, and as soon as the ghastly wound between the two States began to fester, he departed the Land.

About which time the Parliament (considering the condition of the English Merchants trading into the East Countrey, whose Ships (to avoid the danger of the Dutch men of Warre, then in the *Sound*)

Sound) had put themselves into the protection of the King of *Denmarke*, but durst not venture home without a Convoy) sent a Fleet of 18 men of Warre of good force to fetch them home, being in number 2?, and laden with such Commodities as the English had speciall occasion for, and without which they could not prosecute the warre with the *Dutch*. Accordingly, *Sept.* 19th. they set saile out of *Yarmouth* roade, and on the 20th. they came to an Anchor within two Leagues of *Elsenore*-Castle; whence the Commander in chief sent a Letter to the Governour of *Elsenore*, by the *Greyhound* Frigot, and another to the Danish Admirall, to desire them to acquaint the King with their coming, and for what; with a Letter to the Merchants and Masters of the English Ships at at *Copenhagen*, to addresse themselves to the King, for the speedy

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releaſe of their Ships, then ſhut up within the *Boomes* at *Copenhagen*: but a mile ſhort of the Caſtle the Ship was ſtopt. Next morning the Captain went up with his Boat, and delivered his Meſſage and Letters, which availed nothing: ſo that another was ſent to the Merchants, and a Meſſenger to the King, but without ſucceſſe; for he could not be admitted to ſpeech with or ſight of him: At length two Lords were ſent to *Elſenore*, unto whom two Engliſh Captains repair'd, and urged the reſtoring the Ships; and inſtead of anſwering to the buſineſſe, they asked, *Why their Ambaſſadour had not audience? Whether they had a Letter from the State of* England *to their King? Why they came ſo boldly upon his Majeſties Streames, and ſo neer his Houſe and Caſtle with ſuch a mighty Fleet, without three weeks notice beforehand?* All theſe being impertinent to the buſineſſe,

The ſeverall tranſactions between the Engliſh and King of Denmarke.

buſineſſe, a poſitive anſwer was urged by the Engliſh: and on the 26th. of *Sept.* they received a Letter from the King, *That he would ſecure them for the Merchants as carefully as he had done, but would not deliver them to them:* Whereupon the Merchants and Seamen being deſtitute of all hopes of the releaſement of their Ships, left them and came home with this Fleet: who on the 27th of *Sept.* left the *Sound*, and ſteer'd their courſe for *England*, and on the laſt of *Sept.* the Admirall of the Fleet commanded by Capt. *Ball*, ran on ſhore on the Coaſt of *Shutland*, and was there loſt, but her men ſaved: this Ship carrying the light, it was miraculous that the reſt of the Fleet were not all loſt: this Ship was called the *Antelope*, an excellent Frigot, and carried above 50 braſſe Guns: a little after that they took about 20 Buſſes, a Dutch man of Warre,

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Warre, and a Freebooter of 20 Guns; and on the 15th of *Octob.* arrived safe in *Burlington Bay.*

Not long after this an Agent, by Name *Bradshaw*, was sent to the King of *Denmarke*, to see if yet by fair meanes, they could obtain their desires; but in vain: for he did not only detain the Ships, but at length unladed them and sold the Goods. Which incivilities towerds those that never injur'd him in the least, but desir'd by all fair means, to enter into Amity with him; may one day (by the good providence of God) be requited and avenged.

The Hollanders (drunk with rage, and greedy of revenge for those rubs the English had lately given them, and for the continuall losse of their Ships daily surpris'd and in great numbers brought into our Channel) used their utmost care and industry in rigging and setting forth their Fleet: which (notwith-

(notwithstanding the season of the year) they effected; and *Decemb.* 20th. they appeared on the backside of *Goodwin Sands*, being 90 men of Warre, and 30 Fireships; the English under Gen. *Blake* were but 42, and not half of them man'd, most of the best Ships being laid up when there was most need of them: which default (without doubt) was caused through the improvident, treacherous, sinister and slothfull actings of such as then steer'd the helme of this State, whom God (in his due time) will bring to a reckoning for their miscarriages: The English notwithstanding the paucity of their number, resolved to go out and fight them: and *Nov.* 30th. being fair weather, both Fleets plied to the Westward, and about eleven of the clock that day were both engaged, the English having got the Weathergage: in this fight half of the

The Dutch & English engage, and the English are worsted.

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the Engliſh Fleet(as ſmall as it was) came not up, pretending want of Men, inſomuch that a few Ships of the Engliſh bore the brunt of that fight with the whole Fleet of the Dutch; the Vanguard and the *Victory* engaging with 20 of the Dutch from firſt to laſt, and yet got cleer of them all. In the evening the *Garland*, an Engliſh Ship of above 40 Guns, was boarded by two Dutch Flag-Ships, and after ſhe had blown up her decks, for want of men was taken. The *Bonadventure* (a Merchants Ship) attempting to relieve the *Garland*, was boarded, yet cleer'd her decks ſeverall times, the Captain whereof being ſlain, the Ship was at length taken: Gen. *Blake* going in the *Triumph* to relieve the *Garland*, had his foretopmaſt ſhot by the board, was twice boarded, and yet got off ſafe, as did all the reſt except the two aforementioned, which though they

The *Garland* and *Bonadventure* are taken.

they fetcht not farre yet dearly bought: two other Ships likewiſe fell into the hands of the Dutch preſently after the Fight, but both Merchants Ships. Gen. *Blake* upon this with his Fleet withdrew into *Lee*-road, to be reinforc't with Ships and Men. This Victory, ſuch as you have heard, made the Dutch greatly rejoyce and inſult; ſuch is the vanity and levity of thoſe which gaze on the meer outſide of things, as they preſent themſelves at firſt view: Nay by their Ambaſſadors they made the news thereof to eccho in moſt of the Princes Courts in Chriſtendome: *Mirum autem quantum fama populari addidit fabulæ.*

But the Engliſh like a Bear robbed of her whelps, and awakned at this ſudden eclipſe of their glory, ſplendour and wonted valour, betook themſelves to new reſolutions for the quickning out a conſiderable Fleet,

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Fleet, whereby to allay the ſoaring pride of their adverſaries, and to ſtifle thoſe unruly clamours and generall diſcontents of the people every where murmuring and inveighing againſt their Governours, as if they had (by ſecret and clandeſtine deſignes) contrived the ruine of the Nation by a deſtruction of the Fleet.

And firſt they took into conſideration, what due encouragement was fit to be given to Mariners and Seamen : and ordered,

That the Wages of every able Seaman, fit for the helme and head, top and yard, ſhould be advanced from 18ˢ the moneth, to 23ˢ the moneth, and all the reſt proportionable.

That for every Prize they ſhall take, and ſhall be ſo adjudged in the Court of Admiralty, they ſhall have Ten Shillings for every Tun the ſaid Ship ſhall meaſure; and ſix

ſix Pounds ten Shillings four Pence for every peece of Ordnance, whether Iron or braſſe, to be ſhared and divided amongſt them proportionably, according to their places and Offices in the Ship : and that they ſhall have all Pillage they ſhall finde upon or above the Gundeck of any ſuch Prize.

That they ſhall have ten Pounds a Gun, for every man of Warre they ſhall ſink or deſtroy, by Fire or otherwiſe, to be divided as aforeſaid, with a moneths *gratis* money to all that ſhall voluntarily come into their Service within 40 dayes.

That for ſupplying of neceſſary Proviſions unto ſick and wounded men aboard, there be allowed five Pounds for ſix moneths ſervice for every hundred men. That care be taken upon their diſcharge for the payment of their Tickets and Conduct money.

That a convenient houſe be provided

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vided in or neer *Dover*, *Deale* or *Sandwich*, as an Hoſpitall for the accommodation of ſuch wounded men, as ſhall be there ſet on ſhore. Theſe with ſeverall other branches of the like nature, were printed and publiſhed, to the great ſatisfaction of the Seamen: inſomuch that towards the latter end of *Febr.* 1653, the Engliſh had a brave and reſolute Fleet out at Sea; notwithſtanding all the care and induſtry of the *Hollanders*, to hinder all Nations from bringing any Pitch, Tar or Maſts into this Commonwealth.

The Engliſh and Dutch Fleets engage neer the *Iſle of Wight* and *Portland.*

Febr. 18th. The Dutch Fleet in number about 80, with about 150 Merchantmen from *Roan*, *Nants* and *Bourdeaux*, were diſcovered between the *Iſle of Wight* and *Portland:* and about 8 in the morning, the headmoſt of the Engliſh Fleet came up and engaged them, *viz.* the *Triumph*, where was Gen. *Blake* and

Gen. *Dean*, with three or four more; the reſt were not able to get up, being to the Leeward: ſo that them few were conſtrained to bear the firſt brunt, holding play with no leſſe then 30 of the Dutch men of Warre, and thus it continued till two a clock in the afternoon; after which about half the Engliſh Fleet came up and engaged the Dutch till the night parted: In this fight the Engliſh loſt none ſave the *Sampſon*; a Dutch Prize, which being made unſerviceable, was ſunk by themſelves, the men being all taken out and ſaved, which Ship firſt ſunk the enemy that maimed her.

Febr. 19. The Engliſh made towards the Dutch, and followed them upon the chace a good while, in which dayes ſervice ſome of the enemies Ships were brought by the Lee and deſtroyed.

Febr. 20. They engaged the Dutch again, and the diſpute grew

M hot,

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hot, insomuch that the enemy began to fire out of their stern-most ports and make away, so that divers of their Merchants Ships fell into the hands of the English: at evening the English Fleet being against *Boloigne* in *France*, and not farre from the shore, the wind at *N. N.* west, which was bad for them to get to their own shore; they endeavoured by haling upon a tack, to get *Dover-Road*; but many of their Ships, having their Sails and rigging much tattered and torn, they came to an Anchor.

The English in this fight took about 50 Merchants, and 9 men of Warre, severall of their men of Warre were likewise sunk by the English, beside what the enemy themselves sunk that were made unserviceable, and by Letters out of *France*, it was certified also that above 2000 dead bodies of the Dutch were seen upon the French shores,

shores. Presently after this hot and terrible fight, there was 1500 taken Prisoners and brought to *London*. Gen. *Blake* was wounded in this engagement, severall other Commanders of the English, of eminent worth and gallantry, were slain and wounded also. Now though a particular accompt of the Dutch losse could never yet be fully known, yet without all question it was as sad and dreadfull a losse to that State as they ever yet knew, for which let Gods Name alone be magnified: and though I am none of those, *Qui malis gaudeo alienis*, yet seeing (that by a kind of fatall necessity) the stroakes of adverse fortune must fall heavy somewhere, we ought with hands lifted up to blesse God for our deliverance.

The Dutch being deeply sensible of this losse, sent a Letter to the Parliament of *England*, yet signed only by the States of *Holland* and

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West-Friesland: in answer to which the Parliament a Letter, signifying their desire of a friendly compliance, for the avoiding the further shedding of Christian bloud, but nothing came thereon.

But lest the English should surfet with excesse of joy for their late Victories over their enemies; God was pleased to give them a check, by an unexpected defeat of their Ships in the Levant-Seas, which was as followes.

The English (having by a stratagem regained the *Phœnix* Frigot from the Dutch as she lay in *Levorn Mole*) fitted themselves for another encounter with the Dutch: Capt. *Badiley* with 9 men of War weighed out of *Portolongone*, towards the relief of those other Ships under Capt. *Apleton* that lay in *Levorne Mole*) and for severall moneths had been coop'd up by 22 men of Warre; hereupon the English

English Ships under Capt. *Apleton* weighed out of the *Mole*, a little sooner then they should have done, and were presently engaged by the whole Fleet of the Dutch, who having the advantage of the wind, with their Admirall and two other Ships, clapt the *Leopard* aboard, a stout English Ship of above 50 Guns, who bravely maintain'd the fight at least 5 hours against them all, till at length being overborne by the number of the enemy she was taken.

The English Fleet in the Levant Seas, are again worsted by the Dutch.

The *Bonadventure*, by a shot in her Pouder room, took fire and was blown up.

The *Peregrine* was engaged with four or five of the Dutch at a time, and having her main-mast and misen-mast shot away, and being overpowr'd with number was taken.

The *Levant-Merchant* was first boarded by one of the enemies

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Ships of 36 Guns, and (after two hours fight) by another as big, the firſt of which ſunk preſently after; yet was ſhe alſo poſſeſt by the Dutch.

The *Sampſon* was boarded by young *Trump* Rear Admirall of the Dutch on one ſide, and by a fire-ſhip on the other, ſo that ſhe was quickly fired.

This was the greateſt loſs the Engliſh have ſuſtain'd from the Dutch ſince the breach, and was done in the ſight of 9 Engliſh men of Warre under Capt. *Badiley*, who (I cannot ſay) would not, but I am ſure did not vouchſafe thoſe ſtout hearts that there periſhed the leaſt aſſiſtance, for which he hath been ſince branded with the infamous terms of Cowardize, Covetouſneſs and Treachery; from which imputations it is wiſhed he could clear himſelf, in the ſight of God and men.

The

The relation wherein this Commonwealth ſtood with the Neighbouring Nations was in this ſort,

The King of *Portugall* not able to reſiſt ſo powerfull a ſtate as this (having more then enough to do, to grapple with the wealthy *Spaniard*) ſent over an Ambaſſadour extraordinary with a ſumptuous train of followers to conclude a peace with the Engliſh: who (after many conferences, frequent addreſſes, and large offers made) obtain'd the ſame; yet to this day he hath not fully finiſhed his Negotiations, ſo as to ſatisfie the Merchants for their great loſſes.

The King of *Portugall* and the State of *England* conclude a peace.

From *France* the Engliſh were courted by two Parties: by an Agent from the King of *France*, deſiring a releaſe of his ſhips taken (as aforeſaid) going to the relief of *Dunkirke*, as alſo that there might be a right underſtanding be-

A French Agent arrives at *London*.

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4 Deputies from *Bourdeaux* arive at *London* alſo.

tween the 2 Nations. And by 4 Deputies from the Prince of *Conde*, craving aid againſt the Cardinall and his creatures, who had ſtraitly beſieged the City of *Bourdeaux*: all which Negotiations were ineffectuall, for alas the breach was too high between the 2 Nations to be eaſily cemented.

Other Nations by Letters and otherwiſe endeavoured to be mediators and compoſers of thoſe mortall jarres that were between *England* and *Holland*; as the Queen of *Sweden*, the Cantous of *Switzerland*, the Imperiall Cities of *Lubeck* and *Hamburgh*, &c.

This was the poſture of the Civil and Military affairs of this Nation, when his Excellency the Lord Generall *Cromwell* (a man as it were by Divine appointment ſet apart for great enterpriſes) perceiving the notorious corruptions, dilatory proceedings, pernicious and arbitrary

trary actings of the Parliament, to perpetuate their ſeſſion, and to inthrall the people (by defrauding and diſfranchiſing them of their ancient and undoubted Liberties of equall and ſucceſſive Repreſentatives) entred the Parliament houſe, attended with ſome of his principal Officers, and there delivered certain reaſons why a period ought to be put to that Parliament; which was preſently done, the Speaker with the reſt of the Members (ſome by force, ſome through fear, and ſome murmuring) departed the Houſe. For which diſaſter no man moved either tongue or hand in their behalf, it being generally beleev'd, that though the Nation poſſibly might not be better'd by this change, yet a worſe could not befall it. And thus was this mighty Councell diſſolv'd, their Powers transferr'd into the hands of the Souldiery, and their Names reproacht

The Parliament is diſſolved.

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proacht and vilified with the ſcorns and dirigies of the common people, who being well pleaſed with the doing thereof, enquired not into the reaſons or cauſes why it was done. But to ſatisfie the wiſer ſort, and thoſe that were more curious enquirers into the true and genuine cauſes of things, General *Cromwell* and his Councell of Officers publiſhed a Declaration, the ſubſtance whereof was as follows.

The Declaration of Gen. *Cromwel* and his Councel of Officers

THat after God was pleaſed marvellouſly to appear for his people, in reducing Ireland *and* Scotland *to ſo great a degree of peace, and* England *to perfect quiet; whereby the Parliament had opportunity to give the people the harveſt of all their labour, blood and treaſure; and to ſettle a due Liberty in reference to Civil and Spirituall things: whereunto they were obliged by their duty, engagements, and thoſe great and wonderfull things*

things God hath wrought for them. But they made ſo little progreſs therein that it was matter of much grief to the good people of the Land; who thereupon applied themſelves to the Army, expecting redreſſe by their means, who (though unwilling to meddle with the Civil Authority) agreed that ſuch Officers as were Members of Parliament ſhould move them to proceed vigorouſly, in reforming what was amiſs in the Commonwealth, and in ſetling it upon a foundation of Juſtice and Righteouſneſs, which being done, it was hoped the Parliament would have anſwered their expectations.

But finding the contrary, they renewed their deſires by an humble Petition in Aug. 1652. *which produc'd no conſiderable effect, nor was any ſuch progreſs made therein, as might imply their reall intentions to accompliſh what was petition'd for; but rather an averſneſs to the things themſelves,*

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ſelves, with much bitterneſs and oppoſition to the people of God and his Spirit acting in them: in ſo much that the godly Party in Parliament were rendred of no further uſe, then to countenance the ends of a corrupt Party, for effecting their deſires of perpetuating themſelves in the ſupream Government.

For obviating theſe evils the Officers of the Army obtained ſeverall meetings with ſome of the Parliament, to conſider what remedy might be applied to prevent the ſame; but ſuch endeavours proving ineffectuall, it became evident, that this Parliament, through the corruption of ſome, the jealouſie of others, the non-attendance of many, would never anſwer thoſe ends which God, his People and the whole Nation expected from them; But that this cauſe which God had ſo greatly bleſſed, muſt needs languiſh under their hands, and by degrees be loſt; and the Lives, Liberties and Com-

Comforts of his people be delivered into their enemies hands.

All which being ſadly and ſeriouſly conſidered by the honeſt people of the Nation as well as by the Army, it ſeemed a duty incumbent upon us, who had ſeen ſo much of the power and preſence of God, to conſider of ſome effectuall means whereby to eſtabliſh righteouſneſs and peace in theſe Nations.

And after much debate it was judged neceſſary, that the ſupream Government ſhould be by the Parliament devolved upon known perſons fearing God and of approved integrity for a time, as the moſt hopefull way to countenance all Gods people, reform the Law, and adminiſter Juſtice impartially: hoping thereby the people might forget Monarchy, and underſtand their true intereſt in the election of ſucceſſive Parliaments; that ſo the Government might be ſetled upon a right Baſis, without hazard to this

this glorious cause, or necessitating to keep up Armies for the defense of the same.

And being still resolved to use all means possible to avoid extraordinary courses, we prevailed with about 20 Members of Parliament, to give us a conference, with whom we plainly debated the necessity and justness of our Proposals: The which found no acceptance, but in stead thereof it was offered that the way was to continue still this Parliament, as being that from which we might probably expect all good things. This being vehemently insisted on did much confirm us in our apprehensions; That not any love to a Representative, but the making use thereof to recruit, and so to perpetuate themselves, was their aim, in the Act they had then under consideration.

For preventing the consummating whereof, and all the sad and evil consequences, which upon the grounds afore-

aforesaid must have ensued, and whereby at one blow the interest of all honest men and of this glorious cause had been endangered to be laid in the dust, and these Nations imbroyled in new troubles, at a time when our enemies abroad are watching all advantages against, and some of them actually engaged in Warr with us; we have been necessitated (though with much reluctancy) to put an end to this Parliament.

This Deciaration and proceedings of Gen. *Cromwell* and his Councell of Officers, was attended with the consent of the Generals and all the Captains of the Fleet, as also of the Generals and Officers of all the land Forces in *Ireland* and *Scotland*.

But least the Magistrates, and other publike Ministers of the Nation, should be startled at this sudden change, so as to swerve from their

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their duties; or others ſhould take occaſion thereby to make diſturbances in the Commonwealth, this following Declaration was publiſhed.

Whereas the Parliament being diſſolved, Perſons of approved fidelity and honeſty, are (according to the late Declaration of the 22th of April laſt) to be called from the ſeverall parts of this Commonwealth to the ſupream Authority; and although effectual proceedings are and have been had for perfecting thoſe reſolutions; yet ſome convenient time being required for the aſſembling of thoſe perſons, it hath been found neceſſary for preventing the miſchiefs and inconveniences which may ariſe in the mean while to the publike affairs, that a Councell of State be conſtituted, to take care of and intend, the peace, ſafety and preſent management of the affairs of his Commonwealth: which being ſetled

ſetled accordingly, the ſame is hereby declared and publiſhed, to the end all perſons may take notice thereof, and in their ſeverall places and ſtations demean themſelves peaceably, giving obedience to the Laws of the Nation as heretofore: in the exerciſe and adminiſtration whereof, as endeavours ſhall be uſed, that no oppreſſion or wrong be done to the people, ſo a ſtrict accompt will be required, of all ſuch as ſhall do any thing to endanger the publike peace and quiet upon any pretence whatſoever.

April 30th 1653. O. CROMWELL.

Theſe Domeſtick revolutions did in ſome meaſure heighten the ſpirits of the Dutch, who thought that ſome eminent diſtractions and commotions (both by ſea and land) would thereupon enſue: but they were much deceived; for the Maritime affairs of theſe Nations (wherein the wo or weal thereof

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confiſted) were carried on with as much dexterity, policy and ſpeed, as the neceſſity and urgency of the occaſion did require.

Now the Dutch having a great Fleet of Merchants Ships outward bound, durſt not adventure through the Channel; but with a Fleet of about 90 Men of Warre, conducted them by the North of *Scotland* towards the *Sound*, and there met with another Fleet of their Merchant men homewards bound, ſome from *Ruſſia*, ſome from the *Eaſt-Indies*, and ſome from *France*: all which they conveyed home in ſafety, not having met with the Engliſh Fleet either going or coming: which having done, and hearing that the Engliſh Fleet was to the Northwards, they ſet ſail with their Fleet and came into the Downs, where they took two or three ſmall veſſels, and made ſeverall ſhot into the Town of *Dover*, with

with which bravados they greatly delighted themſelves, and boaſted that the Engliſh Fleet was loſt, that Hue and Cry muſt be ſent after them, and ſuch like ſpeeches they vented and vaunted with: when on a ſudden the Engliſh Fleet arrived from the Northwards, and on the 28th. of *May* came into *Yarmouth* Roade. *June* 1. Being at Anchor in *Sole Bay*, they diſcovered two Dutch galliot Hoyes, to which chace was given till the whole Dutch Fleet was diſcovered, but the weather proving dark they loſt ſight of them. *June* 3. The Engliſh Fleet (being at Anchor without the Southhead of the Gober) diſcovered the enemy about two leagues to Leeward, being about 100 ſail: whereupon the Engliſh weighed and made ſail towards them; between 11 and 12 at noon both Fleets were engaged, and for ſome hours the diſpute was ſharp,

The Fight between the Dutch and Engliſh Fleets off the North-foreland.

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insomuch that about 6 a clock in the evening the enemy bore right away before the winde, little more being done that night. Next morning early, the Englisſh were fair by the Dutch again; but there being little wind, it was noon ere they could engage them, and after four hours diſpute, the Dutch endeavoured as faſt as they could to get away; but the wind freſhing weſtwardly, the Engliſh bore in ſo hard among them, that they took 11 Men of Warre, and 2 water-Hoyes, 6 Captains, 1500 Priſoners, and ſunk 6 Men of Warre more; the reſt of the Dutch Fleet (if night had not prevented) would probably have been cut off; but darkneſſe coming on, and being near the Flats, and neceſſitated to ſtay and mend their ſails and rigging, which were much ſhattered and torn, they came to an Anchor about 10 a clock that night. The loſſe

The Dutch are worſted, and many of their Ships ſunk and taken.

loſſe which the Engliſh ſuſtained in this fight, was of Gen. *Dean* one of their Admirals, who with a great ſhot was taken off the firſt daies engagement, one Capt. they loſt beſide, they had ſlain at the uttermoſt not above 150 men, and about 240 wounded, but they loſt not one Ship: That which greatly animated the Engliſh, and diſcouraged the Dutch, was the opportune and ſeaſonable coming in of Gen. *Blake* with about 16 ſail of ſtout Men of Warre. The Dutch having (by the advantage of the night) got into the *Wielings*, the *Ulye* and the *Texel*; the Engliſh called a Councell of all the Captains of the Fleet, to adviſe what was the moſt convenient courſe for improvement of the victory to the beſt advantage: where it was reſolved to make what ſail they could with the whole Fleet towards the *Wielings*, ſo far as with ſafety they might,

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and ſo range the Dutch Coaſt till they came to the *Texel*, where they lay for a pretty ſpace of time, taking Prizes continually more or leſſe, to the wofull prejudice of the Dutch, whoſe Ships could in that while neither go out nor come in, nor get together in any one Port, whereby to unite and get to a head: in which condition I ſhall for the preſent leave them.

Gen. *Cromwell* and his Councell of Officers having finiſh'd their conſultations and reſolutions about thoſe Perſons to whom the Ligiſlative Power of the Nation was to be committed; Warrants were iſſued out to each perſon ſo choſen in the three Nations, to appear at the Councel-Chamber at *Whitehall July* 4th 1653. a Copy whereof followes:

FOraſmuch as upon the diſſolution of the late Parliament it became neceſſary,

ſary, that the peace, ſafety and good government of this Commonwealth ſhould be provided for; and in order thereunto, divers perſons fearing God, and of approved fidelity and honeſty, are by my ſelf, with the advice of my Councel of Officers, nominated; to whom the great charge and truſt of ſo weighty affairs is to be committed. And having good aſſurance of your love to, and courage for God, and the Intereſt of his Cauſe, and the good people of this Commonwealth.

I Oliver Cromwell, *Capt. Generall and Commander in chief of all the Armies and Forces rais'd and to be rais'd within this Commonwealth, do hereby ſummon and require you (being of the Perſons nominated) perſonally to be and appear at the Councel-Chamber, commonly known or called by the name of the Councel-Chamber at* Whitehall, *within the City of* Weſtminſter, *upon the* 4th *day of* July *next enſuing the*

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date hereof, and then and there to take upon you the ſaid truſt, unto which you are hereby called and appointed, to ſerve as a Member for the County of And hereof you are not to fail. Given under my hand and Seal the day of June 1653.

O. CROMWELL.

July 4th the ſeverall Members met accordingly in the Councel-Chamber, where was the Lord Gen. *Cromwell* and many of his Officers about him, who ſtanding up, made an excellent, uſefull and ſeaſonable Speech unto them; recounting the many wonderfull mercies of God towards this Nation, and the continued ſeries of providences by which he had appeared, in carrying on this Cauſe, and bringing affairs into the preſent condition.

He ſet forth likewiſe the progreſſe of affairs ſince the famous victory

victory at *Worceſter*, as alſo the actings of the Army thereupon, after divers applications to the Parliament, and much waiting upon them, with the grounds and neceſſity of their diſſolving the late Parliament, which he declared to be for the preſervation of this Cauſe, and the intereſt of all honeſt men who have been engaged therein.

He in like manner held forth the cleerneſſe of the Call given to the Members then preſent, to take upon them the ſupream Authority: and from the Scriptures exhorted them to their duties, and encouraged them therein: He further deſired them that a tenderneſſe might be uſed towards all conſcientious perſons of what judgement ſoever.

Which having ended, his Excellency produced an Inſtrument under his own hand and Seal, whereby he did with the advice of his Officers, devolve and intruſt the Supream

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Supream Authority and Government of this Commonwealth, into the hands of the Persons there met, Who, or any fourty of them, are to be held and acknowledged the Supream Authority of the Nation; unto whom all persons within the same, and the territories thereunto belonging, are to yeeld obedience and subjection. And that they sit no longer then the 3[d] of *Novemb.* 1654. And three moneths before their dissolution, they were to make choice of other Persons to succeed them, who were not to sit above a twelvemoneth, and then to take care for a succession in Government. Which Instrument being delivered to the Members, his Lordship commended them to God, and with his Officers withdrew. From thence the Members adjourned forthwith to the old Parliament house, and there sate *de die in diem.*

About

About this time *John Lilburne* (of whom I have already made mention) being a few moneths before banished the Land, by an Act of the foregoing Parliament, for certain crimes laid to his charge; took occasion upon this change of Government to come into *England,* and cast himself upon his Excellency the Lord Gen. *Cromwell,* craving his protection in severall publike addresses; who unwilling to interpose or meddle with affairs of that nature, left him to the Law: insomuch that he was committed to *Newgate,* and the next Sessions or Goal-delivery, he was brought to tryall in the *Old-Baily, July* 13. but nothing was done that day, save that Councel was assigned him according to his demand. *July* 14. he was again brought to the Barre, but refused to put in his Plea, unless he might have a copy of his Indictment, which was at length granted

John Lilburn tried at the Sessions in the *Old-Baily.*

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granted him. *July* 15. he appeared at the Barre again, but little was done that day. *July* 16. he appeared and delivered in divers Exceptions to the Bill of Indictment, which were signed by his Councel and received by the Court; which day the Sessions ended, so that the businesse was put off to the next Sessions. *Aug.* 13. he appeared before the Bench again, and put in an Exception, demanding an Oyer of the Judgement given against him in Parliament, as well as of the Act grounded thereupon. *Aug.* 16. he appeared again, the Point argued on both sides, but nothing more was done that day. *Aug.* 20. he was again brought before the Court, where he joyned issue, and pleaded Not guilty; whereupon a Jury was impannel'd, and Witnesses examined to make good the Charge; as also Witnesses on the behalf of the Prisoner, who in making

king his defence, held the Court severall hours; and in answer thereunto the Councel for the Commonwealth were also heard: The Jury having the Charge, after hearing the whole businesse withdrew, and about 12 of the clock that night delivered up their verdict, That they found him Not guilty: whereupon he was sent back to *Newgate*, and soon after was from thence sent to the Tower, where he yet remains.

Is quitted by the Jury.

Thus you see what endeavours were used to rid the Nation of this inconsiderable fellow, by Tryals, Banishment, and what not, but hitherto in vain! whenas many a gallant Heart, farre transcending him in birth and parts, have fallen by the sword of Justice in the twinkling of an eye! But it may be God hath reserved him to be a greater plague to this Nation, whose heart I fear is the seed-plot of

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of ſedition and diviſion: True it is, he is a man of a penetrating judgement, quick wit and voluble tongue, bold and confident in all his undertakings: he is likewiſe peeviſh and paſſionate out of meaſure; affects popularity, and is of an implacable ſpirit, not to be appeaſed but with the bloud of his adverſaries: Nor can I deny but ſome of thoſe things he aimed at were honeſt and uſefull for the people, but he ſteer'd not the right courſe to attain thoſe ends.

The condition of the Engliſh affairs in *Scotland* was now much after this ſort; although the Engliſh had got into their poſſeſſion, moſt or all of the ſtrong Towns, Forts and Caſtles in the Lowlands, yet many incurſions were made thereinto by the Highlanders and ſuch like looſe and barbarous people, committing many outrages, ſpoils and cruell murthers upon the people

ple and ſouldiers in ſtragling parties; and forthwith would betake themſelves to ſuch inacceſſible faſtneſſes, that they could not be purſued: The like they do yet daily in great numbers, and are headed by *Glencarne*, *Atholl*, *Seafort* and others; the laſt of which was ſo bold as to ſend a Summons to a Ship that lay at Anchor at *Lewis Iſland* (having before ſurprized 7 or 8 men that went aſhore for Proviſions) which Summons is as followes. The ſtate of *Scotland.*

A Copy of the Summons.

BEing incited, not only by Conſcience and Honour, to ſtand firm to the Principles of Loyalty; but alſo diſdaining even in rationall intereſt, to ſtoop to ſuch a wavering and ſervile Power as now Ruleth; I have laid hold on thoſe men come aſhore, as promoving the ſame: Wherefore I ſummon you to deliver your Veſſel for his Majeſties

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Majesties service; and being certainly perswaded, that all or most part of you are with grief of heart imployed in such service; I do assure all that will voluntarily shun the unnecessary effusion of blood by that surrender, shall have such fair quarter as is fitting for me to grant, and as your severall conditions do require, and according to your demeanours herein, you may expect to finde me your Friend accordingly.

SEAFORT.

For the Captain, Souldiers, Master and Mariners of the *Fortune*, These

The state of *Ireland*.

The affairs of *Ireland* were much after the same passe: for the English having reduced all the strong holds of that Country, and shipt away most of those *Irish* Rebels that (according to Proclamation) came in by such a time, for *Spain* and other parts; except such as were found guilty of the massacre of the Protestants at the first rebellion;

lion, who were in severall places of that Nation tryed, condemned and executed, in great numbers) drave the rest of the *Irish* into the Province of *Conaught*, and fell to approportion out the Land of the other three Provinces, for the satisfaction of the Adventurers, and of the arrears of the Souldiery; but are in some measure still molested by the outlaws of that Nation the *Tories*, Cosen-germans to the ancient *Picts* and *Redshanks* of *Scotland*, and the *Banditi* in *Italy*.

The *Hollanders* (perceiving that nothing was to be got of the English but blowes, and sensible of their great losses) sent four Commissioners into *England*, to set on foot the Treaty again, *viz.* Monsieur *Bevering*, *Newport*, *Youngstall*, and *Vanderparre*, who soon after his arrivall departed this life: the rest pursued their negotiations so close, that we are not left altoge-

O ther

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ther without hopes of an accommodation. Yet did not this Treaty produce either a ceſſation, or any intermiſſion of Arms; but all manner of hoſtility was exerciſed on both ſides, as appeared by another remarkable fight between the two Fleets during the Treaty, which it is like much quickned the ſame, the manner whereof was thus:

July 29. The Engliſh Scouts diſcovered a Dutch Fleet from the *Wielings* of about 95 ſaile of Men of Warre, upon which the Engliſh Fleet made what ſaile they could after them, which the enemy diſcerning ſtood away; yet by five a clock that evening, ſome of the Engliſh Frigots engaged them, and ſoon after 30 Ships or thereabouts got up and engaged, the reſt of the Fleet being aſtern; thoſe few bearing the whole brunt of that daies fight, till night came and forced both Fleets to retire: the Dutch were

were ſo ply'd in this firſt dayes engagement, that they were diſcovered to ſend away ſome of their maimed Ships in the night, and with their whole Fleet got by, ſtriving to make a conjunction with 25 ſail of ſtout Ships they expected out of the *Texil*; which by plying up towards them (undiſcerned by the Engliſh) they obtained: which conjunction the Engliſh (by reaſon of thick and foul weather) could not hinder by engagement nor otherwiſe. Next morning the Dutch with their new recruits, fell upon the Engliſh Fleet in a gallant poſture, and fought couragiouſly from 5 a clock in the morning till one in the afternoon, both Fleets paſſing through each other with much violence, endeavouring to burn, ſink and deſtroy one another, as if the whole buſineſſe ſhould have been decided by the event of this battell: yet the Dutch never went

The Dutch & Engliſh Fleets engage.

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went off, but with the loſſe of ſome of their Ships which were either ſunk or burnt; The *Garland* a ſtout Man of Warre (which the Dutch had formerly taken from the Engliſh) was laid aboard by the *Worceſter* Frigot and burnt: The *Tryumph* and the *Andrew* were clapt aboard by two or three Dutch fireſhips, and receiv'd ſome hurt in their ſails, but were quickly cleer'd of them, by the valour and induſtry of ſome particular men: The Dutch ſeeing themſelves in a declining poſture, many of their Ships being ſunk and burnt, and unwilling to abide a further hazard (their ſpirits being daunted) began to bear away with all the ſail they could make, and made directly for the *Texel*; ſo that it was not thought convenient by the Engliſh, to be too bold with the ſhore, not knowing how the wind might take them, many of their Ships being diſabled; but one

The Dutch are put to flight, and many of their ſhips ſunk.

one or two ſmall Engliſh veſſels kept ſight of them till morning, and ſaw them ſteer into the *Texel* Harbor, Having Boats with lights to ſhew them the way in. Whereupon the Engliſh at a Councel of Warre, reſolved that the whole Fleet ſhould ſet ſail for *Sole-Bay*, to diſpoſe of ſuch Ships as were diſabled, as alſo of their wounded men and Priſoners. The loſſe which the Engliſh receiv'd at this fight, was as followes; 300 Men were ſlain outright, whereof 7 Captains, *Graves*, *Chapman*, *Taylor*, *Newman*, *Criſp*, *Owen Cox* and Capt. *Peacock*: they had alſo 700 wounded, of which 5 Captains, *Stokes*, *Seaman*, *Rous*, *Holland* and *Cubit*. The particular loſſe which the Dutch receiv'd, as to the number and quality of thoſe that were ſlain or wounded, came not to our knowledge: but the viſible loſſe they had, was of about 30 Men of Warre ſunk

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and fired; their Renowned Lord Admirall *Van-Trumpe* was ſlain in the midſt of the engagement: and out of the Dutch Ships that lay ſinking in the Sea, the Engliſh took out 6 Captains, and about a thouſand other Priſoners. This was the ſaddeſt conflict that has hapned between the two Republicks, but a moſt ſeaſonable victory to the Engliſh, who I hope will not fail to make a good improvement thereof. For this piece of Service, the Parliament ordered, that Gold-Chains ſhould be given to Admirall *Blake* and *Monk*, as a mark of their favour, as alſo to Vice-Admirall *Pen*, and Rear-Admirall *Lawſon*; other Chains were ordered to be given to the other Flag-Captains, and Medals of Silver to the Officers of the Fleet. It was afterwards known by Letters out of *Holland*, that the Dutch loſt about 6000 Men in this engagement.

And

And now Reader (having brought thee well nigh to the period of my diſcourſe, and hitherto entertain'd thee with the relation of things meerly Civill and Military:) I ſhall (according to my skill) give thee ſome accompt of the ſtate of Religion, for theſe few years laſt paſt, which was ſuch and in ſo many ſhapes, that no one form can be aſſigned thereto: for inſtead of an abſolute conformity in matters of Religion, there was a generall nonconformity; Hereſies being daily broached in every corner of the Land, which continually ſprung up like *Hydra's* heads, one upon the neck of another, by which means the mindes of the people became unſetled and ſhaken in the Principles of Faith and Doctrine; each particular faction tracing a different track to finde the truth, whenas indeed there is but one way and one truth; the numbers & names where-

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of if I ſhould undertake to give you, I might reckon *ad infinitum:* viz. Independents, Anabaptiſts, and thoſe of ſeverall kindes; ſome for Impoſition of hands, anointing with Oyl and waſhing of feet; and ſome againſt them. Browniſts, Millenaries, Arminians, Socinians, Adamites, Diggers, Seekers, Shakers, Ranters, Enthuſiaſts, Arians, Pelagians, *cum multis aliis:* of all which I ſhall ſay only thus much, *Let them grow together till the harveſt, leaſt in plucking up the tares, you pull up the wheat alſo.*

This Parliament having ſate about as many weeks as the other had done years, though in that time (to give them their due) they had made ſeverall laudable Acts, and of great utility and advantage to the people, *viz.* An Act for taking off the Engagement; for taking off Fines from Original Writs and Declarations: for clearing of Publike Debts,

Debts, and diſcovery of frauds and concealements due to the Commonwealth: as alſo an Act for Relief of Creditors and poor Priſoners, which of all others, was of greater concernment to the Nation then any thing they could do: Other Acts of leſſe moment they made alſo, which I ſhall forbear to mention. Yet in other things of no ſmall conſequence, there appeared ſuch confuſion in their councels, ſuch contrariety in their opinions, ſuch a diſſonancy in their actings, and diſparity in their aimes, that they ſeem'd to be a meer monſter with many heads; inſomuch that it was not expected their power (as then it ſtood) would continue unto the time prefixt.

For on the 10th of *Decemb.* 1653. the Parliament (having heard the Report of the Committee,

That they thought it fitting that Commiſſioners be ſent into all the Counties,

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Counties, and inabled to eject ſcandalous and unable Miniſters; and alſo be impowred to ſettle able Miniſters in all void places.

That ſuch as are or ſhall be approved for publike Preachers of the Goſpel, ſhall have and enjoy ſuch maintenance as is already ſetled by Law.

That upon hearing and conſidering what hath been offered to the Committee touching propriety in Tythes, of Incumbents, Rectors, Poſſeſſors of Donatives or appropriate Tythes; It is the opinion of this Committee, That the ſaid perſons have a Legall propriety in Tythes.) The Parliament, I ſay, having ſpent ſeverall daies in debate of this Report, *Decemb.* 10. put the firſt of theſe Reports to the Queſtion, *viz. Whether the Houſe doth agree with the firſt Clauſe of this Report?* which was carried in the Negative.

Munday *Decemb.* 12th ſomewhat early, the Houſe being ſate, a Gentleman

tleman ſtood up and moved; *That the ſitting of this Parliament, as then conſtituted, would not be for the good of the Commonwealth; and that therefore it was requiſite to deliver up unto the Lord Generall* Cromwell *the Powers which they received from him:* This motion being ſeconded by ſeverall other Members, the Houſe roſe, and the Speaker with many Members of the Houſe, departed and went to *Whitehall*; where they (being the greater number of the Members ſitting in Parliament) did by a Writing under their hands, reſigne unto his Excellency their ſaid Powers; and Mr Speaker, attended with the Members, did preſent the ſame to his Excellency accordingly.

The Parliament diſſolved, *Dec.* 12th 1653.

This was no ſooner done, but (after ſerious conſultation and debate about the emergent occaſions of the Land,) the Lord Generall *Cromwell* was (in the preſence of all the

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the Judges and Justices of the severall Courts at *Westminster*, the Barons of the Exchequer, the Keepers of the Liberties of *England*, the Lord Major and Aldermen of the City of *London*, with most of the chief Officers of the Army) sworne Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and of all the Islands and Territories thereunto belonging: Severall Articles by which he is to govern the People being then read to him, to the performance whereof, he took a solmn Oath in the presence of them all; the summe whereof was,

That he should call a Parliament every three years. That the first should be Sept. 3[d] 1654. *That he should not dissolve it untill they had sate five moneths. That whatsoever Bill they should passe, if he should not signe it in* 20 *dayes, that then it should passe without him. That he should have a Councell*

Councell of select Persons to assist him, nor under 13, *nor above* 21. *That immediately after his Death, the Councell shall choose another Protector before they rise. That no Protector for the future shall be Generall of the Army. That the Protector shall have power to to make Peace or Warre. That, with the consent of his Councell, he may make Lawes which shall be binding till the next Session of Parliament.* These with many more particulars you may reade at large in the *Form of Government.*

Soon after this he was proclaim'd Lord Protector in the *Palace yard* at *Westminster*, and by the Lord Major and Aldermen in their Scarlet gowns at the *Royall-Exchange*.

Not long after his Highnesse the Lord Protector was by the City invited to a Feast at *Grocers-Hall*, the manner of whose reception was as followes.

He came from *Westminster* in a Chariot

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Chariot drawn with 6 Horſes in gallant equipage; before him rode his Life-Guard with moſt of his chief Officers, and ſome of his Councell; after them rode 2 Pages bareheaded in ſumptuous apparrell; after them about 12 Lackeys with velvet Caps in gray Liveries with ſilk and ſilver fringe; then came his Highneſſe, as aforeſaid, in a Chariot, clad in a dark coloured ſuit and cloak, attended by many of the Nobility in their Coaches with 6 Horſes: At *Templebarre* his Highneſſe was met by the Lord Major and Aldermen, where the Recorder of *London* ſaluted him with a pithy and excellent Speech. His Highneſſe then came out of his Chariot, put on a riding coat imbroidered with gold-lace, and mounted on horſeback, two or three of his horſes of State being there led by: which done, the Lord Major took the City-Sword, and carried

carried it bareheaded from thence to *Grocers-Hall*, all the way whereof the ſeverall Companies in their Liveries ſate on both ſides the way, in railes ſet up on purpoſe, with Streamers ſticking up to diſtinguiſh each Company. After his Highneſſe had dined and banquet was ended, he conferr'd upon the Lord Major the Honour of Knighthood.

And now Reader have I brought my Story from the end of one Monarchy to the beginning of another: under which (if it pleaſe the wiſe diſpoſer of all things, as well as perſons, to grant us Peace, both at home and abroad) both thou and I may live to ſee happy dayes: and if it ſhall pleaſe God to ſpin out the thred of my life to ſome conſiderable length, I ſhall afford the world ſome other things of the like nature, but if not I am content to acquieſce in the good will of Him that dwelt in the Buſh, and ſo farewell.

FINIS.

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